

## UN force in Lebanon faces withdrawal

United Nations peace-keeping force may be pulled out of Lebanon if harassment by the backed Christian militia does not cease. Ten of its soldiers have been killed since 1978, and of them murdered. A United Nations withdrawal could lead to open conflict between Israel and Syria.

## Israeli aid to Christian militia the crux

Robert Fisk  
Nagura, Southern Lebanon

More than two years after it has taken control of Lebanon, the 6,000 United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) faces bleak prospect of an imminent withdrawal from the country, unless the United Nations can prevent the Israeli military from continuing to provide political support to the Christian militia daily harassing UN forces.

UN officers in the 10 military contingents of Unifil make no secret of their conviction that a withdrawal would lead to a second invasion of Lebanon and a resumption of direct conflict between Israel and Syria.

Yet they also believe, as public protestations to the contrary by the countries involved, that two nations—Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran—have been forced to take the UN out of Lebanon in the next 12 months.

UN officers are being made to find potential recruits. The United Nations in New York has approached American countries, but has been met with the slightest enthusiasm. UN troops from European countries are unlikely to be sent in because four of the contingents belong to countries, although a vague suggestion (and so far it is of the tenuous kind) that Mrs Thatcher may be asked to send a British battalion if the Dutch refuse.

### Un soldiers in action

United Nations peace-keeping force was established in 1978 to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and so return to the sovereignty of the Lebanese Government. But took control of less than half of its allotted territory in Israel-supplied UN militia prevented any into a buffer zone along the Israeli frontier.

In 1978 Unifil's problems, from decreasing, have worsened. Fifteen UN soldiers have been killed in action—in itself a small number, since two of them were killed in the 1978 invasion of Lebanon, and the militia killed several extra miles of United Nations by the simple of driving Israeli heavy tanks into the UN lines.

One senior UN officer put it: "We can read the things that United Nations say in New about the 'full cooperation of all the parties in this and you can hear what United Nations officers say at their headquarters about 'determined' to stop harassment: here is nothing on the 3. cannot achieve an end harassment unless political is exerted. How much can you expect nations of soldiers on this peace mission and receive back in coffins? The circumstances under which UN officers have no desire to 'go to war' against the forces opposed to them. But at present there appears to be no serious political effort to neutralize Major Haddad's men or to place pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organization to stop infiltration attempts.

Nagura, which is itself inside the enclave, in Israeli Army vehicles which still bear Israeli yellow military plates.

Israeli soldiers drive past the office of General Emmanouel Erskine, the United Nations commander, to service an Israeli military radar-station set up 500 yards from a United Nations post three miles inside Lebanon.

Major Saad Haddad, the militia commander who promoted himself from captain just before he was cashiered from the Lebanese Army, has ordered Irish and Senegalese troops to stay out of his enclave, even though all United Nations troops have the right to free passage.

### Irish unlikely to maintain force

Rather incredibly, the Irish and Senegalese have been told by the United Nations to comply with this instruction: The Irish and Senegalese now have to fly into the Nagura headquarters by helicopter.

Word has been received unofficially at Nagura that the Irish Government in Dublin is unlikely to maintain its contingent after the Irish 47th Battalion goes home. According to a report, the Dublin Cabinet of Mr Charles Haughey held a secret vote on Ireland's contribution to Unifil at which a decision to keep its troops in Lebanon was passed by only one vote.

Since this decision was taken before the killing of three Irish soldiers last month, senior UN officials fear the Dublin Government will veto any further troop contribution.

Major Haddad has demanded that Irish troops publicly shake hands with the militiamen who he claims murdered two Irish soldiers in a blood feud last month. If they do not do so in the next four days, Major Haddad says, he "will not be able to control" the man's family from taking further "revenge" on the Irish, who killed a militiaman in a gun battle last month.

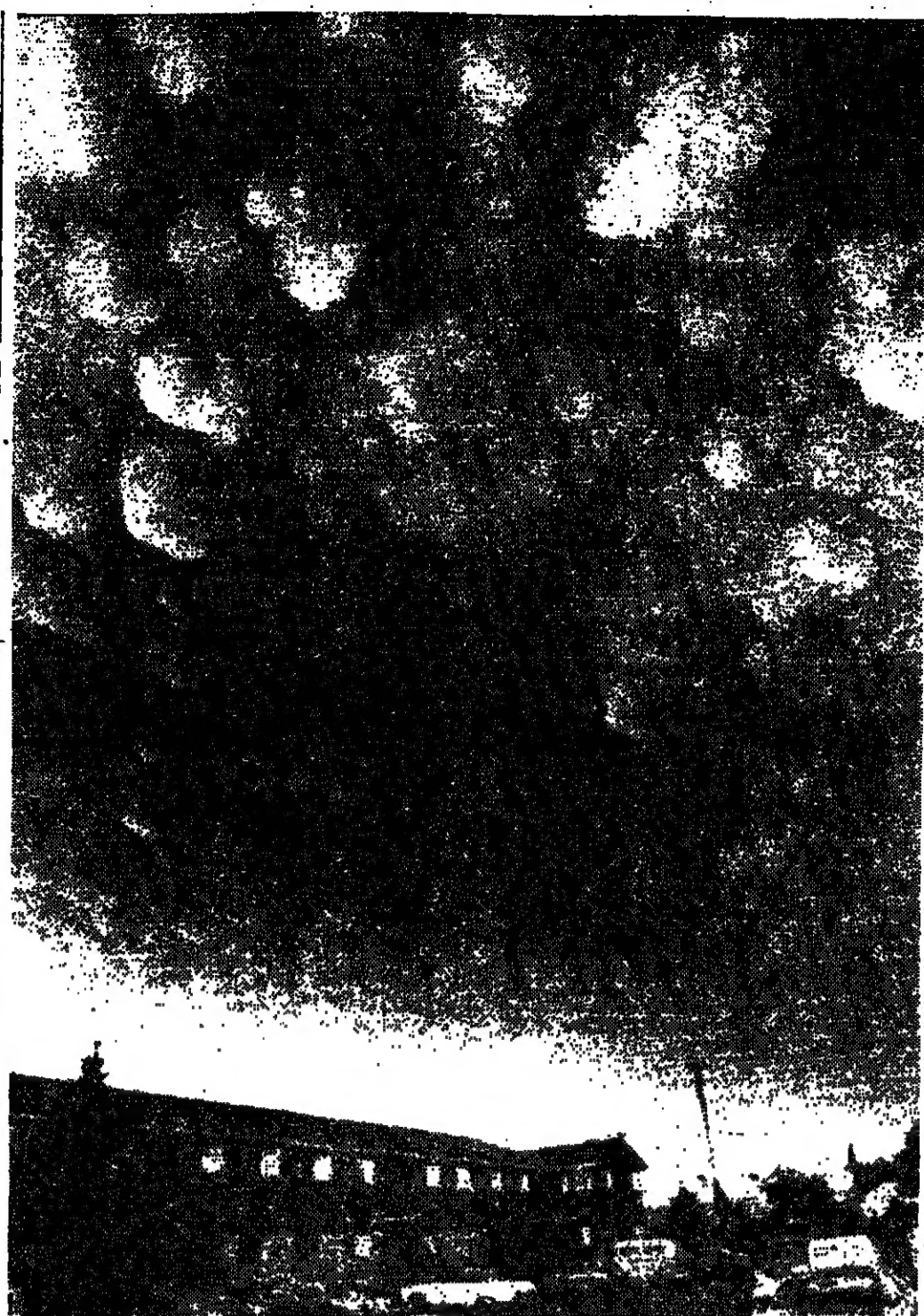
### Security impossible to achieve

United Nations officers on peace-keeping duty are not permitted to undertake active intelligence work or gather information about the forces opposed to them. Furthermore, security in United Nations areas is impossible to achieve.

Christian militiamen, for example, work in the caucuses and other parts of Nagura camp. When the headquarters has come under fire, these men have been seen running from the camp and reappearing moments later firing automatic rifles at United Nations troops. Yet they still work at Nagura.

Major Haddad is now taking United Nations officers hostage almost at will. When Dutch troops captured four of seven militiamen setting up a road checkpoint in the United Nations zone, Major Haddad's approval ordered every United Nations soldier travelling in the enclave held hostage.

Unifil does not pretend to be a peace enforcement organization and its officers have no desire to "go to war" against the forces opposed to them. But at present there appears to be no serious political effort to neutralize Major Haddad's men or to place pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organization to stop infiltration attempts.



A pall of ash and smoke 130 miles from the Mount St Helens volcano in the United States. Six people are dead and 98 missing, report page 7

## Muskie dig at French on failure to consult

From David Cross  
Washington, May 20

Mr Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, today chided the French Government for its failure to consult Washington about President Giscard d'Estaing's recent talks with President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union.

Addressing his first press conference here since he took office formally nearly two weeks ago, Mr Muskie said he was "concerned" that after being lectured by the Europeans last week on the need for transatlantic consultations, one of "the lecturers had not been inclined to practise what he had preached."

The meeting between the French and Soviet leaders was a "proper subject" for prior consultations, he added. "Consultation up to this moment has always been a two-way street and I hope that is what it means to our NATO friends, too."

In spite of the gentle way in which he phrased his criticism, Mr Muskie's comments clearly paved the way for a more forthright approach to diplomacy by the new Secretary of State.

State Department officials had already let it be known privately that Mr Muskie was fuming at not having been told of the talks, particularly since the news of the impending meeting began leaking to the French press only a few hours after an hour-long encounter between Mr Muskie and Mr Jean Francois Ponce, the French Foreign Minister. But they had expected Mr Muskie to be more discreet in public.

Mr Muskie was also asked whether he thought the Franco-Soviet meeting would have any impact on the West's cool relations with the Soviet Union. He replied that his encounter last week with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had given no indication of any change in Soviet policy towards Afghanistan. He would be able to reply more directly to the question when he had received a report from whatever sources are interested in reporting to us.

Asked why he thought the French had failed to inform him about the meeting, Mr

Muskie said he supposed their objective was to underline their independence. This was "frustrating". The French appeared to have the same analysis as Washington on the significance of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, but differed on the correct solutions to the problem.

"They insist on their prerogative of independent thinking and initiatives, which is not as conducive as they would like to mutual confidence and consultations which we agreed last week was essential to allied unity."

Elaborating on his talks with Mr Gromyko, Mr Muskie said that from the start his expectations were "not high". But he wanted to meet Mr Gromyko so that there would be no misunderstandings or misapprehensions about American policy. He hoped that by clearing the air "we might begin a dialogue which might identify our common interests."

He had tried to get the point across that ratification by the Senate of the Salt 2 agreement would not be resolved by May 26, the original target date. Nevertheless, he felt sure that the negotiations between Israel and Egypt would resume soon.

The two sides had wittled their disagreements down to six fundamental points and although these were the most difficult, their resolution was possible.

Final agreement between Egypt and Israel would require some prodding, some assistance, and some time. But the present talks remained the best way to resolve the Palestinian issue. He had tried to convince America's European allies that other initiatives by them would "dilute" these bilateral talks and could jeopardize them.

Giscard-Breznev meeting, page 5

## Olympics: Thatcher plea renewed

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

In a relentless effort to dissuade British athletes from going to Moscow, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that, with the Americans and West Germans staying away, "the Games will not be worthy of the name Olympic, and medals won at Moscow will be of inferior worth and the ceremonies a charade."

In her third letter refusing to take "No" for an answer, the Prime Minister told Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, that participation "cannot now satisfy the aspiration of sportsmen and women."

Disclosing her persistence in the House of Commons, Mrs Thatcher insisted that a boycott was the "one way to bring home to the ordinary Russian people the enormity of what has happened by their Government invading Afghanistan."

In her letter, Mrs Thatcher said reports continued of Soviet "atrocities" in Afghanistan.

The same line of devaluing the Moscow medals was taken yesterday by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who said they would now be "hardly 18-carat."

Addressing the conference of Tory women meeting in London, Lord Carrington said those who suggested it was wrong to mix sport and politics misunderstood the amount of money the Soviet Union had laid out to ensure a propaganda victory.

Those who believed otherwise were "living in a dream world," he added.

Italians to go: Italy's National Olympic Committee announced that, despite yesterday's Cabinet decision against official participation at Moscow, Italian athletes would be going.

## TUC redraft ordered on secondary picketing

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have rejected as too soft plans produced by TUC colleagues to combat the forthcoming Employment Act. They seem intent on defying the law on secondary picketing.

A confidential policy document prepared by TUC labour law experts suggested that it could be possible for unions to achieve their objectives "without picketing other than at their members' places of work." That would be in line with government thinking.

By cooperating with other unions or groups of workers, the paper argued, "it might be possible to avoid the need for 'secondary' picketing in some cases."

That formula has been rejected by union leaders on the TUC employment policy and organization committee. They say it could be construed as conforming with the new legal curbs on industrial action being introduced by Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary.

The section of the TUC staff paper involved has been sent back for redrafting, as has a paragraph which originally read: "In order to avoid, as far as is practicable, the need for 'secondary' or sympathy action which incurs legal liability, it will be desirable for unions to coordinate and concert negotiations and industrial action wherever possible."

The clear implication of this rejection is that the union leaders do not want to rule out the option of secondary picketing as part of their normal armoury during disputes, although the law will make much previous activity illegal in future.

The TUC document concedes that in several disputes picketing at places of work, other than the pickets' own, has been "an important tactic". Disputes involving the miners, dockers and building workers

## Unemployment at 6% and 'bound to rise', Mr Prior predicts

By David Blake  
Economics Editor

Unemployment rose by 25,700 to 1,418,000 this month, making it the worst May for jobs since the war. The figure, adjusted for seasonal factors, represents 6 per cent of the nation's workforce.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, gave a warning in the Commons yesterday that unemployment was "bound to rise" in coming months.

At the same time, the number of vacancies notified to employment offices fell, pointing to a continuing deterioration in the jobs market over the rest of this year.

The latest figures, based on a count of the unemployed on May 8, complete an unenviable week of bad economic news with inflation running at 21.8 per cent a year; Britain's trade deficit in April; industrial production sharply down in the first quarter.

The latest unemployment statistics brought renewed criticism of the Government's economic policies, and ministers recognize they face a tough time ahead. However, the increase in May in the adjusted total of unemployment was smaller than any month since December.

The drop in the number of vacancies also is smaller than it has been in recent months, when the figures were thought to have been affected by worries caused by the steel strike. It seems that although unemployment is moving firmly upwards, it is not doing so at an accelerating rate.

This is likely to provide only limited consolation for the Government. Unemployment usually lags behind other economic indicators, with a fall in output taking many months to be reflected in job totals.

However, it looks as if this time industry has been keen to cut down on its workforce because of rising costs. Manufacturing has been particularly

hard hit. This is reflected in the regional unemployment figures, where the rise has been most rapid in those parts of the country where manufacturing is important, such as the West Midlands.

Government assumptions that total unemployment would rise to a seasonally adjusted figure of 1,630,000 during the 1980-81 financial year and stabilize at 1,800,000 the year after are now accepted as over optimistic.

The inevitable decline in jobs over the coming year is seen by the Government as the inevitable consequence of workers' refusal to limit pay demands. Ministers hope that rising unemployment will produce pressure for lower pay settlements, and thus improve job prospects. But there is no forecast of when the downturn in unemployment will come.

Although the adjusted figure for May represents a post-war record, the absolute total fell slightly from April because of seasonal factors. In the United Kingdom as a whole there were 1,509,191 people out of work in May, down 13,736 from April. Of the total, 49,417 were classified as school leavers.

Tables, page 26



## MPs say 'sus' law should be repealed

By Marcel Berlins  
Legal Correspondent

The Commons Home Affairs Committee has recommended the immediate repeal of the so-called "sus" law which has been criticized in recent years as discriminating against young blacks.

The committee concludes that repeal of the law will not in any way diminish the powers of the police to prevent crime. "We are confident that there will be a gain to society in the improvement of police-black relations."

"Most importantly, the repeal of 'sus' signifies the removal of a piece of law which is contrary to the freedom and liberty of the individual."

The law, in fact section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, makes it an offence for a suspected person loitering with intent to commit an offence. It requires evidence of two "overt suspicious acts" such as trying car doors or suspiciously sidling up to people in a bus queue.

In 1978, 3,751 cases brought under the "sus" law were tried in magistrates courts, nearly three-quarters of them in

## 173 feared dead in Jamaica fire

Kingston, May 20. — One-hundred and seventy-three women are believed to have died when a fire, possibly deliberately lit, swept through a municipal run poor house in Kingston early today. Many of the dead were old, some blind, and some crippled.

Mr Michael Manley, the Prime Minister, said: "First reports from the security forces indicate strongly that this may have been the work of arsonists."

It was Jamaica's worst fire. Only 30 of the 203 women who lived at the home were accounted for more than seven hours after the blaze was brought under control, and five of them were admitted to Kingston Hospital with burns and shock.

Others, seemingly in shock, walked aimlessly round the grounds or sobbed in the arms of attendants who helped them to reach safety.

The home is run by the Kingston and St Andrew Corporation, which is equivalent to a city council.—AP.

## Forest and heath fires doused by rain storms

As rain fell in all parts of Britain yesterday scores of heath and forest fires in many parts of the country were brought under control.

In the Peak District, where several fires had been raging since last week, exhausted firemen left some areas for the first time in days.

The Forestry Commission said the rain had reduced the fire danger in many places for the first time in six weeks.

More than 300 acres of commission woodland at Acreleugh, Strathclyde, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

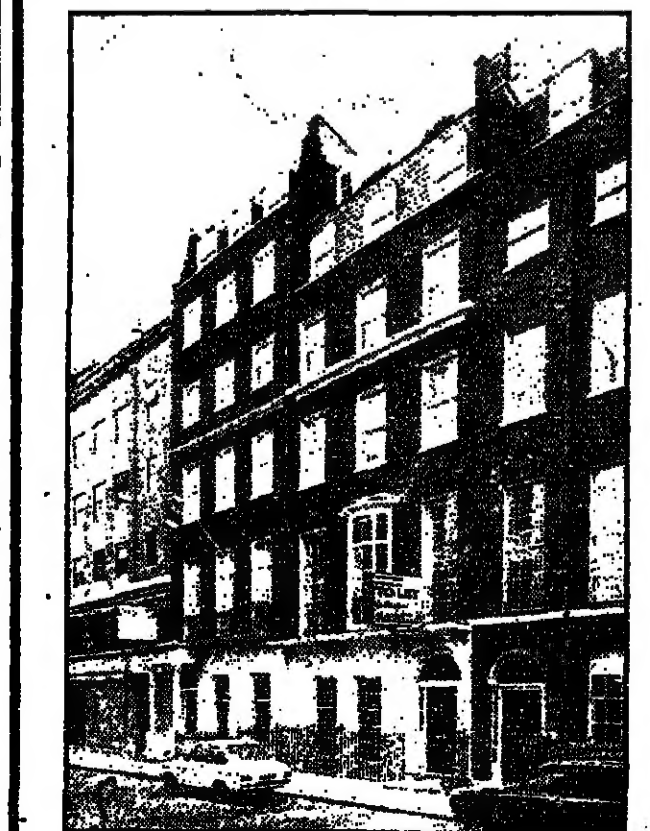
The commission estimates that more than 5,000 acres of woodland has been destroyed over the past few weeks and thousands of birds and animals have been killed. It is the worst damage caused in such a short time a spokesman said.

Weather forecast, page 2

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## Emergency Iran debate over half an hour

House of Commons gloried in its new muscle used so successfully on Monday to force the Government to reverse its decision to introduce economic sanctions against Iran (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes). The three-hour emergency debate was over in about half an hour.

Page 6, Parliamentary report, page 12

## Pay limit on pay

Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, emphasized that public sector wages in future must be below the rate of inflation. He refused suggestions that the Government was so concerned with monetary policy it dismissed pay rises.

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## Postal workers agree to productivity deals

Post Office employees decided to accept the principle of local productivity deals after being told by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, that the alternative was the loss of jobs.

Page 2

## Arabs' ordeal to end

The Israeli authorities, faced by international protests and legal challenges at home, have decided to move two Arab families out of the deserted refugee camps, lacking water or electricity, where they had been sent as punishment.

Page 6

## Ladbroke closure

Ladbroke, the property, hotels and holiday group has closed its remaining London casino and is pulling out of the business. Its three principal London casinos were shut five months ago after a court ruled that Ladbroke should not hold a gaming licence.

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## Fiery Strauss speech rallies party

A fighting speech from Herr Franz Josef Strauss rallied the Christian Democrats at their congress in West Berlin. Abandoning the role of prudent statesman he attacked the Schmidt Government with all the old fire missing since he became party leader. Herr Schmidt's attitude to the Western Alliance, he said, was "wrong, dangerous and fatal."

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The Nordic Economies: A four-page Special Report examines financial developments in the five Nordic countries

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## HOME NEWS

## Postal workers accept productivity deals after warning on jobs

From David Felton Blackpool

Post Office workers yesterday decided to accept the principle of local productivity deals after warnings from Mr Tom Jackson, their union leader, that the alternative was lost jobs and the end of the corporation's letter monopoly.

The decision was a personal victory for Mr Jackson, who made a spirited defence of the productivity proposals, to be implemented experimentally in London from June 1. He also revealed details of a secret Post Office report outlining tougher management tactics.

Speaking to the Union of Post Office Workers' annual conference in Blackpool, Mr Jackson said instructions from the corporation to head postmasters, which had the backing of Mr Denis Roberts, managing director (Posts), included the insistence that postmasters did not "back away from industrial action".

The report also said that local management should raise productivity regardless of union reaction, and wipe out existing restrictive practices. Mr Jackson used the report as a warning to conference delegates hostile to local productivity deals.

"Don't you dare raise your hand against the proposals unless you are sure that you have got your troops behind you," he told them. The voting was

75,940 to 39,110 in favour of the deal, which is intended to eliminate large amounts of overtime working.

Postmen will receive 70 per cent of the savings made by the Post Office through overtime reductions; that is expected to put at least £5 to £7 more in their weekly pay packets. There is the possibility of further earnings from the scheme if there are consistent improvements in the quality of the postal service.

The London scheme is expected to be used as a model for local deals, and Mr Jackson said the union was over-subscribed by branches who wanted to take part.

He warned that the "over-time kings will suffer". One third of Britain's 140,000 postal workers do no overtime, "but some offices are choked with overtime and some of our people would rather sleep in the office than go home. One branch in London has an agreement to keep vacancies open so that they go on working overtime."

Mr Jackson was earlier in the year defeated by a special conference on productivity proposals he had recommended. He feared the Government would break up the Post Office's letter monopoly if the service was not improved.

Opposition to the proposals came from branches who claimed that previous union conferences had already decided a policy against local productivity deals.

## Mass picket planned in Grain site dispute

From Donald Macintyre Bournemouth

The General and Municipal Workers' Union last night put its industrial muscle behind a determined attempt to close the Isle of Grain power station site in Kent, in defence of 27 lagger members who have been in dispute over bonuses since August.

Mr David Bassett, the union's general secretary, announced in Bournemouth after a 75-minute meeting of his executive that an official picket line would be mounted at the gates.

The union is hoping that up to 6,000 thermal insulation workers at heavy construction sites throughout the country will stop work on Tuesday to take part in a mass picket at the site.

It further declared an official dispute with the main contractors at Grain, who during the past two weeks have been employing and training newly-recruited men to take over the work of the GMWU lagger.

The decision brings to a head what is mainly an inter-union dispute between the GMWU and key mechanical unions at the site, who have given the contractors full cooperation in their use of substitute men.

Mr Bassett said last night: "We have striven to seek a peaceful solution. We have taken the matter to the TUC whose finance and general purposes committee considered the issue again on Monday, and we would still like a peaceful solution. But there is no alternative but to take action."



Mr Prior hits back: Defending his stand against rushing trade union legislation through Parliament, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, turned the TUC's day of action last week to his own advantage yesterday (Michael Hatfield writes). Mr Prior

(with Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, on his right), was faced with demands for tougher action by some delegates to the Conservative Women's Conference at Central Hall, Westminster. He said that if the Government had rushed legislation he

wondered what the reaction of ordinary trade unionists would have been to the day of action. As it was, May 14 had been a triumph for common sense and an indication that most trade unionists felt the Government was trying to be fair.

## Joining Labour Party 'is like obstacle race'

By Paul Routledge

Less than one per cent of the voting population belongs to the Labour Party, according to new evidence submitted by party workers to an internal commission of inquiry.

The Labour Party staff joint trade union committee complains that would-be party members have to run an administrative obstacle course to gain admission, and argues that a full-time recruitment officer should be appointed at national level to remedy that.

In a wide-ranging 10,000-word submission to Labour's inquiry, the staff also call for official policy on industrial democracy to be taken more seriously at the party's own headquarters in Walworth Road, south London.

The staff also suggest a drive to get unions which are at present non-political to affiliate to Labour.

"Of course, a large number of these unions would never dream of affiliating to the party, but some effort should be made to get politically sympathetic unions to affiliate. Nalco is the obvious first candidate."

Arguing for a national and local recruitment campaign the staff trade unionists say: "If we take our true individual membership as being 250,000, then this represents only 0.85 per cent of the voting population."

The staff go on to disclose that one of their "most frustrating administration problems" in recruiting new members concerns the local and national difficulties experienced by would-be members in getting accepted into the party. "The obstacle course of central and local administration is almost designed

to eliminate the casual member from our party."

Since the Conservatives were elected, some 10,000 applications for membership have been received at party headquarters—many of them after party political broadcasts. But with only one person to look after this flood of applications, the administrative machinery is overloaded.

GMWU proposals: A broadly-based National Council of Labour which would provide a substantial counterweight to the party's National Executive Committee is one reform proposal drawn up by the General and Municipal Workers' Union (Donald Macintyre writes from Bournemouth).

A GMWU report, which is endorsed by the union's conference tomorrow, will form the basis of the submission to the Labour Party's inquiry, says that the party needs to be made "more democratic".

A "well organized national lottery" replacement of the part-time treasurer by a deputy general secretary responsible for finance and an increase in trade union-generated funds are suggested as ways of easing the party's financial straits.

The council of Labour, which would "confirm" election of the leader, would include 13 elected union members of the executive.

Offer rejected: Workers at the Labour Party's headquarters formally rejected a 20 per cent pay offer made to them yesterday by the party's staff negotiations committee (the Press Association reports).

They are planning industrial action in an attempt to resolve the dispute swiftly.

## Employment Bill caution by the TUC

Continued from page 1

In 1972, lorry drivers in 1979 and steel workers earlier this year are cited. The paper adds: "Such action will become unlawful when the Bill is enacted."

Nevertheless, the TUC thinks there will still remain lawful opportunities for unions to take sympathetic or blocking action designed to increase pressure on employers, his customers and suppliers. "Careful guidance" is being prepared on the ways that the use of such opportunities can be maximized.

Reporting on the progress of the Employment Bill, the TUC paper admits that the unions have not succeeded in deflecting the Government, and says that the legislation seems certain to get on the statute book by mid-July.

"It is also apparent that there is strong pressure within the Conservative Party for further, even more restrictive legislation, and this might be reflected in a Green Paper to be published later this year."

The unions do not want to show their hand on the full range of opposition tactics against the Employment Act, as it will become, while it is still open to amendment by the Government during its final period before Parliament. The Bill began its passage through the Lords yesterday.

The paper says: "It is crucial that the TUC, in developing a policy response to the legislation, does not do so at a time when the Bill can still be adjusted to circumvent TUC policies."

## Cigarettes promotion abandoned

By a Staff Reporter

Philip Morris, the maker of Marlboro cigarettes, has abandoned its controversial deal with the National Union of Students to promote cigarettes in student unions in return for providing film club posters and film nights.

It has also scrapped another campaign designed to attract people to join an organization called Club Marlboro, which would provide discounts on discotheques, records, tickets to Brands Hatch racing events and other sporting activities.

There has been widespread criticism of the two ventures, first disclosed in *The Times*. In a statement yesterday the company said that after considering carefully all the arguments put forward in the Commons debate on May 9 and in discussions with the department it had decided to withdraw the two promotions.

The National Union of Students would be notified and the 2,530 people who had already applied to join Club Marlboro would have their postage refunded.

The company had argued that its promotions were aimed at and limited to people aged more than 16, who, according to the voluntary awarding body governing promotion, are considered to be adults.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, who had described the promotions as "bizarrely out of accord with the whole spirit of the agreement," said yesterday that he welcomed "this sensible decision."

## A panda that will chase you—but not too far

From Stewart Tendler Scarborough

Faced with public spending cuts, the Nottinghamshire police force recently limited mileage on the only panda car in an inner city area to eight miles in every eight-hour shift, according to officers at the annual conference of the Police Federation in Scarborough yesterday.

The mileage restriction was tied to a monthly fuel quota. After complaints from policemen, the mileage was raised to 15 miles a shift—a concession to a suburban area less than a mile from the centre of Nottingham.

The policemen added that if the quota of miles is exceeded before the end of each month the car is taken off the road until the start of the next month.

Cars from the force's traffic departments provide the only reserve, and they, if free, take over until the panda is on the road again, or supplement it in emergencies. The policemen said that there have been instances when they have not been able to reach injured colleagues and other times, towards the end of a month, when they have had to go out on a case up petrol to make sure the quota is used.

The matter arose at the conference when Mr Paul Middy, chairman of the constables' central committee used the Nottinghamshire case as an illustration to support a call to the Government to review its economic policy in the light of the needs of the police service.

Mr Middy, of the South Yorkshire force, told the conference that cuts in equipment and support services for the police were "potentially dangerous".

He added that the replacement of equipment was being sacrificed to pay the salaries of the police recruits.

Some delegates confirmed privately that the Nottinghamshire force is not the only one where restrictions have been placed on using equipment where there have been delays in buying new equipment.

It was pointed out that although the Government has pledged itself to support law and order, most fresh spending is being channelled into the prison service and the courts.

The conference paid tribute to Police Constable Trevor Loc who was held in the Israeli Embassy siege, and to Police Constable Stephen Hicklin who was seriously injured by a bomb at Cardiff police station.

The bomb was described as a "crude cowardly attack" by a Middy.

## 'Sus' law repeal recommended

Continued from page 1

By its nature, "sus" was peculiarly liable at best to misinterpretation, and at worst to abuse, the committee adds. "We are satisfied that it is not in the public interest to make behaviour interpreted as revealing criminal intent, but equally open to innocent interpretation, subject to criminal penalties."

The objectionable nature of "sus" in principle had equally objectionable practical consequences, according to the Committee. The prosecution case was almost always founded exclusively on evidence from two policemen, unsupported by any other witnesses. That left police particularly open to charges of selective or prejudiced enforcement, whether well founded or not.

It was also open to the prosecution to introduce a defendant's previous convictions in evidence in "sus" cases. "This practice is against the trend of

British law and ill accords with the normal standards of British justice."

The committee found it impossible to make any accurate estimate of the proportion of those convicted of "sus" who did not in fact intend to commit an offence. "But we do not consider that the public interest is best served by an offence which inevitably leaves a significant proportion of those convicted with a sense that their conviction was unjust."

There was no doubt that the use of "sus" had damaged relationships between the police and the black community. Its effect was not just on the young people who might be directly involved, but also on the older generation, whose attitude in the past had been supportive of police, the committee says.

It would not have urged the abolition of "sus" merely on those grounds, even if it had been proved that the law was being used in a systematically

racially discriminatory way, the committee adds.

In fact, it does not believe that "sus" has been used with a deliberate bias, but says that the repeal of the law would remove such grounds for suspicion as might exist.

The committee was satisfied that the gap in police powers that would be caused by abolishing "sus" is insignificant. The police could intervene to protect the public in a variety of other ways, for instance by using local powers of "stop and search" and by informally warning or cautioning.

Another way of preventing street crime was the presence of uniformed policemen. "If those officers at present in plain clothes who make the majority of 'sus' arrests were instead a uniformed presence, any fall in arrests would more than be matched by the deterrent effect on the potential criminal and the increased confidence of the public."

The staff go on to disclose that one of their "most frustrating administration problems" in recruiting new members concerns the local and national difficulties experienced by would-be members in getting accepted into the party. "The obstacle course of central and local administration is almost designed



## We thought Nijinsky was a race horse until we discovered ABSA.

Joking apart, many companies have learned a lot from ABSA about arts sponsorship.

Companies like Imperial Tobacco, Harveys of Bristol, Mobil Oil and Midland Bank are all currently sponsoring Britain's arts, with the assistance of ABSA.

ABSA is the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts. It exists to encourage the growth of sponsorship for the mutual benefit of business and the arts.

By mutual benefit we do mean mutual benefit.

Many companies, including those

mentioned above, can already testify to the tangible benefits of arts sponsorship. They weren't all industrial giants.

Some of the companies to benefit were relatively small.

Nonetheless their financial support has immensely helped music, ballet, opera, drama, literature and the visual arts here in Britain.

At a time when Britain's arts are under attack from inflation this support is invaluable.

However, sponsorship is a two-way thing. Clip the coupon now and we'll tell you more about ABSA, its membership and its services.

## Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts

To: Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, 12 Abbey Church Yard, Bath BA1 1LX. Please send me full details of ABSA.

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## MPs deplore IBA ban on Granada

By Our Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday admitted without further elaboration that her Government had already been put into operation after allegations of lapses and improprieties brought against the Government's secret communications headquarters in Hong Kong.

Repudiating an MP's suggestion that a serious breach of security must be involved to justify the IBA's "cover up" ban of the Granada World in Action programme scheduled for Monday on the allegations, the Prime Minister said that the allegations had been taken seriously at the time and then investigated "independently".

She stated, at Commons question time, that the allegations were unfounded, as largely uncorroborated, but where they were well-founded were put into operation.

Mrs Thatcher also insisted that the IBA took its decision wholly independently of any pressure from the Government.

Some 100 Labour and Liberal MPs have signed a Commons motion deploring the IBA ban. They included Mr Peter Archer, who was Solicitor General in the last Labour Government, and Mr David Ennals, the former Secretary of State for the Social Services.

As a Foreign Office junior minister, Mr Ennals had been involved in dealings with the original allegations brought against the Hong Kong establishment. He had taken part in the Granada programme Granada warned: Granada

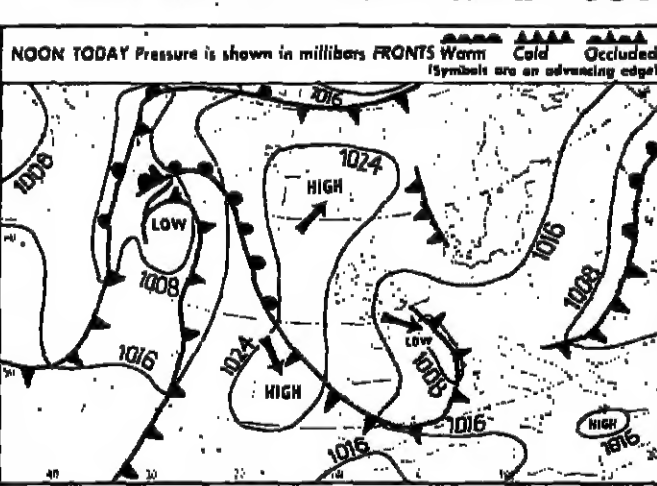
Television was warned by its legal advisers 10 days ago that it would be in breach of the Official Secrets Act if it transmitted the programme (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Mr Ennals said that he was trying to arrange to have the programme shown in the Commons later this week.

## Fire at university

Fire destroyed a laboratory storeroom at York University yesterday. It was started after a small explosion in an adjoining chemistry laboratory

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 5.0 am Sun sets: 8.35 pm Moon rises: 11.34 am Moon sets: 11.34 am

First quarter: 8.16 pm Lighting up: 9.22 pm in 4.29 am High Water: London Bridge, 7.28 am, 6.5m; 7.41 pm, 6.1m. Avonmouth, 12.24 am, 10.9m; 12.25 pm, 10.5m. Dover, 4.22 am, 5.5m; 5.0 pm, 5.6m. Hull, 11.35 am, 6.0m. Liverpool, 4.51 am, 7.8m; 5.20 pm, 7.5m. 1 ft = 0.3048 m. 1 m = 3.2808 ft.

Complex area of low pressure moving E into France. Forecasts from 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, NW Wales: Mostly dull and misty with rain or drizzle at first, hill fog, becoming brighter and mostly dry later; winds N or NE, light or moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

SE, central S and SW England. S Wales: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle slowly dying out later, hill fog, a few bright intervals; winds N or NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

East Anglia, E England: Any outbreaks of rain dying out, sunny intervals developing; winds SE, light, increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 14° to 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain; winds N, NE moderate or fresh; max temp 13° to 15°C (55° to 59°F), cooler on coasts.

Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, scattered showers mostly dry, some bright intervals; winds NE, light or moderate; max temp 14° to 16° (57° to 61°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, hill fog, perhaps a little drizzle at times; winds NE light or moderate; max temp 10° to 12° (50° to 54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Drier, with near normal temperatures in the N extending slowly to the S.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind E, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

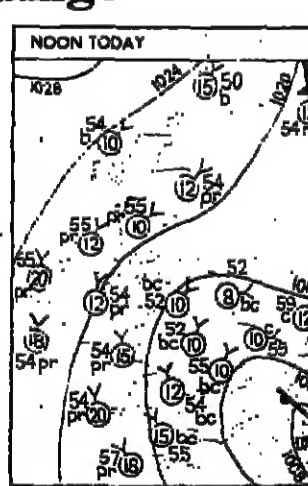
Strait of Dover: NE wind, backing NW, fresh or strong; sea rough.

English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, NE, fresh or strong, locally gale at first; sea rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

London: c, 17.0; Brighton: c, 16.0; Cardiff: c, 15.0; Exeter: c, 14.0; Glasgow: c, 13.0; Liverpool: c, 12.0; Manchester: c, 11.0; Newcastle: c, 10.0; Nottingham: c, 9.0; Oxford: c, 8.0; Plymouth: c, 7.0; Reading: c, 6.0; Southampton: c, 5.0; Swansea: c, 4.0; Tyneside: c, 3.0; Wolverhampton: c, 2.0.

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Overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.20; Argentina \$1.10; Canada \$1.00; Hong Kong \$1.00; India \$1.00; Japan \$1.00; New Zealand \$1.00; Singapore \$1.00; South Africa \$1.00; Switzerland \$1.00; Taiwan \$1.00; Thailand \$1.00; United States \$1.00; West Germany \$1.00; Yugoslavia \$1.00.







## HOME NEWS

## DPP closes file on allegations of corruption in Blackpool after four years of police investigations

From John Chartres

Manchester

Nearly four years of investigations into alleged corrupt activities in and around Blackpool ended yesterday with an announcement from the office of the Director of Public Prosecution that no further criminal proceedings were contemplated in that field.

Official inquiries into the way that Blackpool and its immediate surrounding districts were being administered began in July, 1976, when a Blackpool police officer, Sergeant Harry Solby, made a formal complaint against Mr Stanley Parr, then Chief Constable of Lancashire, during a routine inspection of the force.

That led to the Lancashire police committee, of which Mr Frank Lofthouse was then chairman, asking Sir Douglas Osmond, Chief Constable of Hampshire, to conduct an inquiry into "certain matters within the personal jurisdiction of the chief constable".

Later, a tribunal headed by Mr Patrick Bennett, QC, found 24 out of 37 disciplinary charges proved against Mr Parr which alleged discreditable conduct, and two which alleged falsehood. Mr Parr was dismissed from his post by the police committee in December, 1977.

A further inquiry into allegations of "corruption in public life" in Blackpool was first conducted by a team of detectives from Nottinghamshire CID who were supplied with a 50-page dossier by the Lancashire Evening Post newspaper.

In April, 1978, Mr Merlyn Rees, then Home Secretary, announced in the Commons that the DPP had decided that "further and wider" inquiries were necessary, and the work was undertaken by Mr Peter Imbert, at that time deputy Chief Constable of Surrey and now Chief Constable of the Thames Valley force.

As a result of his inquiries with a team of 12 of his officers supported by experts from the Metropolitan and City of London Police company fraud departments, Mr Lofthouse (who by then had ended his chairmanship of the police committee, but who is still a member of Lancashire County Council and its police committee) faced trial early this year on corruption charges relating to planning applications.

He and his fellow defendant, Mr Michael Barrett, a builder, of Poulton-le-Fylde, were both acquitted. They were the only case to come before the courts during the investigation.

Long reports were submitted to the DPP's office by Mr Imbert and his team, most of them referring to alleged corruption in planning and commercial franchise applications related to commercial activities in Blackpool, including its famous "golden mile" stretch of promenade.

Continued pressure for inquiries into the alleged corrupt activities was maintained by two Labour MPs, Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) and Mr Ronald Atkins (Fleetwood North) who were consistently publicized by the Lancashire Evening Post, three of whose senior staff earned journalist of the Year awards for their campaigning work on the issue.

At one stage, the Lancashire police committee unsuccessfully sought the Attorney General's permission to prosecute them under the Official Secrets Act. Councillor Tom Percival, leader of the Conservative-controlled Blackpool Borough Council, said yesterday: "This means that finally a cloud of suspicion and rumoured allegation, which has soured public life in Blackpool for the past 31 years, has been lifted. My only regret is that the rate payers and taxpayers will have to meet the huge expense of the lengthy inquiries."

## Clash over minister's refusal to give facts

By Peter Hennessy

The Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts is attempting to take the refusal of Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to provide it with information on interdepartmental Whitehall consultations on the level of overseas students in the floor of the House of Commons.

In what could become the first substantial test of will between the 12 new departmental select committees, established late autumn, and the Government, the education committee is basing its case on the 1978 report of the Select Committee on Procedure which sired the reformed Commons committee structure. The Procedure Committee recommended that:

Select committees should regard any refusal by government departments to provide information relating to departmental or inter-departmental organization—unless fully explained and justified to their satisfaction—as a matter of serious concern which should be brought to the attention of the House.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, chairman of the education committee, said yesterday: "Overseas students are dealt with by a number of different government departments. Parliament cannot scrutinize decisions taken by them unless they have some information about inter-departmental consultations."

"We received none but were told by Mark Carlisle that this is a matter for the House to decide... we very much hope that the House will now tell the Government to change its mind over the issue."

In a special report published yesterday on "the provision of information by government departments to select committees", the committee said it was not alone among the committees in experiencing difficulties with departments.

## MPs criticize policy on foreign students

By Diana Geddes

Criticism of the failure of successive governments to formulate a coherent policy on overseas students, and the lack of accurate information on which to base such a policy, is contained in two Commons select committee reports, published yesterday.

Both the Committee on Education, Science and the Arts and the subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee call on the Government urgently to collect up-to-date statistics on the distribution of such students in Britain, the countries of origin, financial means, and the lengths, levels and subjects of their courses.

Neither committee comments directly on the Government's decision to charge "full-cost" fees to overseas students, but both strongly criticize the way in which that decision was reached and the lack of consultation that preceded it.

"We have received no evidence that the overseas implications of the decision were given even cursory examination before the decision was taken," the foreign affairs subcommittee says.

"Drastic pruning of public expenditure should not be an occasion for a drastic decline in the quality of decision-making," it adds. Both select committees have a Conservative majority.

The subcommittee is thoroughly sceptical about the Government's calculations of the £106m "subsidy" for overseas students, which it believes is a serious over-statement of the actual economic cost. It questions why such a figure was given to the Commons.

"Does this arise from bad advice? Or does it arise from a deliberate attempt to present the issue in a manner calculated to win political support for an ill-considered and hasty judgment?" it asks.

Recent research shows that the number of students from middle-income countries was rising rapidly, while that from poorer countries has been declining for several years. It

would be astonishing if that trend was not accelerated by the Government's policy, it says.

It finds it "paradoxical" that the Government should "continue to subsidize EEC students among the richest in the world, yet refuses to modify its fees policy in favour of the poorest and least privileged."

The subcommittee recommends a substantial increase in the overseas aid budget to provide bursaries for students from poor countries, the Commonwealth or dependent territories with few higher education institutions.

It urges that "full-cost" fees should not be charged to overseas students on academic and draft courses, or to students already in Britain who are preparing for entry to higher education. It does not estimate the cost of its proposals.

The education committee urges a bursary scheme for non-sponsored overseas students, particularly from the Third World, financed from private sources and the Government.

The scheme would be administered by an independent body representing academic, industrial, overseas development, research and government interests.

Bursaries should be awarded to encourage outstanding students to study in Britain; to maintain courses vital to British industry and commerce; to relieve acute financial distress, particularly among refugee students; and to support Commonwealth interests.

Mr David Atkinson, president-elect of the National Union of Students, described both reports as "damning indictments of the planning and decision-making methods employed by all Government departments involved with overseas students," but complained that they failed to offer any proper guidance on future policy.

First report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee, Commons 552 (Stationery Office, 2p). Third report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Commons 553 (Stationery Office, not yet published).

## Pay deal may lead county to cut 139 teaching jobs

By Our Education

Correspondent

Hertfordshire is proposing to cut an extra 139 teachers to meet the savings required to meet the recent comparability pay awards for teachers and local government staff.

The county council agreed yesterday to cut a further £2.8m from this year's budget, the sum equal to the council's 20 per cent underestimation of the size of the Clegg comparability awards. Of that amount, £2.1m will fall on the education budget.

Education in Hertfordshire has already had to face cuts this year of £7.2m in a budget of £159m. The education committee's finance and administration subcommittee is now recommending that there should be a reduction in the teaching force of 139 in addition to the 130 already proposed.

The total loss of 269 teaching jobs will not only abolish the margin allowed to cope with the difficulties of falling pupil rolls, but will also mean a slight deterioration in the teacher-pupil ratio, to the detriment of the county's reputation for high standards.

The National Union of Teachers is

to ballot its members on whether they wish to refuse to accept the offer of colleagues in protest.

Teachers in England and Wales may still not get their 18 per cent Clegg award, however. It has been agreed by the employers and the unions on the Business Committee, the national negotiating body, but Mr John Wordie, the committee's independent chairman, has said that he will not send the agreement to Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, and Science, for a few days.

It would normally be submitted as soon as possible to Mr Carlisle so that he could seek the necessary order from Parliament to implement the award. Once agreed by the Business Committee, Mr Carlisle has no option but to implement the award in full.

The employers are to meet tomorrow to decide what to do about teachers' pay in the light of the Clegg commission's admitted 20 per cent error in its calculations and of the commission's alleged second error which is said to cancel out the effects of the first. The commission denies the second error.

## Police were hitting anyone, Blair Peach witness alleges

Police at last year's Southall riot started hitting "just about anybody who came to be there," it was claimed at the Blair Peach inquest yesterday.

Mr Josinda Chona told the inquest at Hammersmith, London, that children were being hit at the same time.

Mr Chona, of Herbert Road, Southall, had told the jury there was a lot of shouting at the anti-National Front demonstration which preceded the riot in April last year; but it was quite peaceful.

Then there was "hustling and

pushing" by police. Two police vans went down the road and he noticed a number of policemen on foot as well.

"They started hitting just anyone who came to be there," he said. He also saw a group of four or five cops standing on a corner. One of them was hit on the head and was almost on his knees.

"I went into my friend's house—my wife and child were already there—and later I saw some people trying to offer a cup of water to a man," Mr Chona said.

## Training to detect child abuse urged in schools

A working party report says that many teachers are not sufficiently trained in recognizing cases of child abuse. It recommends that teachers and other staff working in schools, such as secretaries, and caretakers should be trained in this field.

The report was compiled by a five-member panel set up by the National Association of Chief Education Social Workers, and was presented at their annual conference at Llandudno.

Mr Alan Chandler, divisional education welfare officer of the Inner London Education Authority, and convenor of the panel, told the conference that the first clue to child abuse could be as simple as a youngster asking a school secretary for a bandage.

He said the report, compiled from answers to questionnaires sent to 122 education authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland suggested that between 20 and 25 per cent of the country appeared to have no formal staff training in recognition of non-accidental injury to children.

The report recommends that the Government examines the adequacy of this kind of teacher training.

He and others helped the man, who was in pain, into a house. "I tried to ask him some questions, but he could not say a word, so I rang for the ambulance."

A woman wrote down the man's name and address, and Mr Chona was told he was a teacher. Mr Chona said he was unable to describe the police officer who hit the man because he had his back to him, and he was unable to describe his uniform.

Mr Peach, aged 33, a teacher from New Zealand, died from

## A quarter of soil samples found to contain infection which might cause epilepsy or blindness

## Dogs in parks are a danger to health, professor says

By Hugh Clayton

Dogs should be banned from public play areas, Professor Alan Woodruff told a health conference in London yesterday. There was a "real and growing problem" of infection from dogs, which was associated with the onset of conditions such as epilepsy and blindness in humans, he said.

Professor Woodruff, Wellcome Professor of Clinical Tropical Medicine at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, said: "It should be an offence to take dogs to play in children's sand

plugs and other areas of public parks where children are liable to pick up infection."

The professor's school is the national reference centre for the investigation of the incidence and effect on humans of toxocarosis, an infection transmitted by organisms in the droppings of dogs and cats. Professor Woodruff was speaking at a meeting organized by the Environmental Health Officers' Association and The Society of Community Medicine.

He called for a higher dog licence fee to pay for more local council dog wardens. He also wanted more education about

the dangers, and showed a slide of a photograph from *The Times* of children fondling dogs. "A picture of this sort is no more acceptable than a picture of children smoking," he said.

"We have, I think, a long way to go if we are to make the public conscious of the dangers they are exposed to. Studies done by any reputable parasitologist have all shown prevalence rates very comparable with what we have found."

Infection had been found in almost a quarter of 800 soil samples taken from all over Britain; 14 specimens of soil from a school playing field

near London had produced two with the infection.

"There can be no doubt that the infection that is prevalent in the environment is capable of causing infection in animals and man."

"There is support for the view that epilepsy is in some cases produced by toxic invasion of the brain," he continued. "Among epileptic patients we studied only half gave evidence of ever having a dog or a cat. Those without dog or a cat. Those without known contacts with such pets might have been affected by the condition on parks."

Mr Harold Mitchell, City

Environmental Officer, Birmingham, said that the threat was recurrent. "The tighter controls on the dogs in Britain," he said, "the more local authority has to do all even to obtain the address of the owner of which is fouling the dog."

"If we look at the dogs in food shops, certainly a net that is not grossly coarse there is always a risk of what you do with dogs for blind people."



Good Friday (centre), a healthy bull calf born on April 4, has ended fears for survival of the Chillingham wild white breed. Magnesium deficiency reduced the Northumberland herd to 42.

## Multi-organ donor cards announced as campaign for more kidneys is started

By Frances Gibb

A multi-organ donor card which enables the carrier to give permission for organs such as eyes and heart, as well as kidneys, to be removed after death was announced by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, yesterday.

The new cards would remove people's fear that organs would be wanted in their lifetime, he said. The other fear people had was that if they carried a card, surgeons would not survive to keep them alive.

That is never the case. Organs would be no use if the patient had not been given all the possible treatment up until their death. There are always two doctors to certify death, and this is always done somewhere open, like the intensive care unit; it cannot be carried on behind closed doors."

The availability of the cards, obtainable from doctors' waiting rooms and hospitals, was criticized by Mrs Elizabeth Ward, president of the British Kidney Patients' Association. A Gallup poll has shown that 67 per cent of adults would be prepared to carry a card.

The Post Office would only make space available for card containers at a cost of £168,000 for the first year and £50,000 in subsequent years, she said.

The Department of Health and Social Security had said it could not afford that. The Post Office could not allow the cards to be available free of charge because it required a space was money.

Mr Barnes said that at present about 2,500 more kidneys were needed.

substant surgeon at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, said that under the Health Tissue Act, 1961, it was not necessary for relations to be asked if an organ was going to be removed from a card-carrier. But as a matter of courtesy surgeons always tried to do so.

The new cards would remove people's fear that organs would be wanted in their lifetime, he said. The other fear people had was that if they carried a card, surgeons would not survive to keep them alive.

That is never the case. Organs would be no use if the patient had not been given all the possible treatment up until their death. There are always two doctors to certify death, and this is always done somewhere open, like the intensive care unit; it cannot be carried on behind closed doors."

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## Lords ask for stricter animal test controls

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Animals should be used for scientific tests and experiments only when there is no practicable alternative, and strict statutory control should be imposed over any procedure which causes more than trivial pain.

That is the underlying theme of the amendments which a House of Lords select committee on animal experiments proposed yesterday should be made to the Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, which is being drawn up by the Council of Europe. That could delay legislation for one or two years.

The Lords committee proposes that there should be continuous review by an independent statutory committee of the uses to which animals are put. The body should be empowered to consider the ethical issues, acting as the public's watchdog and publishing its reports. Persons carrying out experiments would be required to observe a code of practice.

Because of printing difficulties, the full report of the committee was not available. But the proposed amendments and a covering explanatory note gave a summary of the committee's conclusions.

Considering that modern biology has overtaken the terms of the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, members in both the Lords and Commons have agreed that reform is necessary, but the Government prefers to await the European Convention on animal welfare, which is being drawn up by the Council of Europe. That could delay legislation for one or two years.

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## ITV to defy Derby Day broadcast warning

By a Staff Reporter

Independent Television Sport yesterday expressed its determination to go ahead with televising the Derby on June 4 in spite of a warning from the Office of Fair Trading that its agreement with the United Races course is illegal.

The agreement, signed in February, is a £2m exclusive deal covering Epsom, Sandown Park and Kempton Park. But the Office of Fair Trading says it was not told about the agreement, which was not entered on the Restrictive Trade Practices Register.

Lawyers representing all three parties are examining the agreement. The Office of Fair Trading pointed out that it was concerned about restrictions in the agreement covering advertising and the networking of race meetings to other stations.

"Our lawyers are all getting together to see what these restrictions are and whether the independent companies intend to go ahead or whether they will look again at the agreement and resubmit it," Independent Television Sport

said in a statement: "It is not known whether television organizations visiting the Derby, and have no such restrictive counsel's opinion the OFT is not able to prevent us from televising the Derby."

The agreement signed, there was no lot of claiming the exclusivity for independent television; but the BBC, could have relayed the decision not to because financial position. That would have been £150,000.

## Seven remanded after big cannabis haul

Seven men appeared before Guildhall Magistrates' Court, City of London, yesterday after a large amount of the drug cannabis was seized at the weekend.

They were: Robert, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent; Geoffrey, 34, unemployed, of Tonbridge, Kent.

Each is charged with smuggling cannabis, dealing in the drug, and conspiring to smuggle cannabis. They were all remanded in custody until next Wednesday.

## IBA is urged to change TV franchise holders

By Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasting in Britain would be set back "a long, long way" if the Independent Broadcasting Authority failed to make changes in the commercial television franchise holders, Lord Willis, deputy chairman of Midlands Television Ltd, said in Birmingham yesterday.

The press conference outlining the company's plans if it succeeds in unseating ATV as the Midlands contractor from 1982, Lord Willis accused ATV of "losing its sense of direction." He said the company had treated the Midlands as a colonial outpost which it had exploited and exported the profits.

The big companies were relying on the fact that it required a great deal of money ("like entering a presidential election") to take over a franchise, but from nothing, Midlands Television had attracted finance of more than £30m, mostly from Midlands sources.

"We have shaken them," he said, "because we have indicated that they can be challenged." An exciting feature of the submission to the IBA, he said, was the creation of an independent producers' company, which he called "a real coup." It would put independent production in the forefront instead of relegating it to the ghetto of the fourth channel.

The company plans to acquire a 14.8 acre site near Trent Bridge, Nottingham, for a 16m studio complex to serve the east Midlands; it has alternative plans if ATV refuses to part with its Birmingham centre.

Failure of the submission would mean the loss of £100,000, Mr Stuart Wilson, managing director and chief executive, said. The loss would be borne by the International Publishing Corporation, Radio of Luxembourg and two city investment trusts.

Among the appointments to the Midlands Television main board are Lady Airey of Abingdon, widow of Mr Airey Neave, MP, and Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Separate boards have been created with responsibility for the West and East Midlands.

Equity call: Equity, the actors' union, called on the IBA to make companies seeking franchises give part of the profits to the impoverished live arts "in Britain and to ensure that programme companies do not take profits out of the industry and invest them elsewhere."

One applicant has agreed, if successful, to pay annually £100,000 and 15 per cent of dividends into a trust to support regional arts projects.

## Cuts by English National Opera despite £4m grant

By Martin Huckerby

Music Reporter

The English National Opera is likely to receive a grant of almost £4m from the Arts Council for the new financial year, but the company said that represented an increase of less than 10 per cent for its work at the London Coliseum so it was having to make a variety of cuts.

It has already dropped one of the six new productions planned for the 1980-81 season. Delius's rarely-seen opera, *Koanga*, which was due to be presented next February, with Sir Charles Groves conducting, will not be seen.

Opera-goers will also be affected by the shortage of funds. As already announced, seat prices are being raised by 30 per cent from the 1979-80 level.

Lord Harewood, managing director of the English National Opera, told the company recently that because of the grant, various cuts would have to go.

The Arts Council is expected to be £3.9m excluding money for that. That is a 9.2 per cent increase on the funds allocated last year. The company's operation.

An £800,000 grant has been offered by the Greater London Council, which is 14.3 per cent more than in 1979-80; but overall effect is that the company is receiving only 1.1 per cent more money last year, and inflation, that such an increase is not enough to meet higher costs.

## Threat to British Library

By a Staff Reporter

Services provided by the British Library will deteriorate substantially and rapidly unless a decision is taken quickly to proceed with the first phase of the new building for the library, the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts said in a report published yesterday.

The committee said that the evidence submitted to it suggested convincingly that the continued delay in the governments in reaching a decision on the proposed building at St Pancras, London, was likely to be increasingly harmful effects services.

Second Report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee, Commons 554 (The Stationery Office).



## EUROPE

Giscard-Brezhnev meeting finds  
le favour with the French  
no doubt whether it was opportune

Murray

y 20

ost interesting thing to emerge from the meeting between Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev in the palace, near Warsaw, was the first thing they said to each other: "Is spring here?"

Giscard d'Estaing, ill-looking, said: "Is spring here?" Brezhnev, who had just returned from Moscow, said: "Yes, it is late in Moscow."

French President Giscard d'Estaing, 67, was "astonished" by the "astonishing" result of the meeting. He said: "The meeting was a success. It was a success for the French people. It was a success for the European people. It was a success for the world."

"useful" while declining to add that he was "satisfied". His lack of satisfaction has been shared by every side of political opinion in France apart from the Communists and the most loyal Giscardians.

Both the Communists and the Giscardians, in fact, chose the same word to describe the talks—"indispensable". For the Socialists, however, the meeting produced "such a paltry result" in contrast to its "spectacular" build-up. For the Gaullists, the meeting did nothing except free the Soviet Union from the "quarantine" into which it had been rightly placed for its aggression in Afghanistan.

The press generally has been even more scathing, with the notable exception of the Communist *L'Humanité* and some of the regional newspapers. The strongest attack is probably in the critically independent *Le Quotidien de Paris* which says France has both let the Soviet Union off the hook and made it possible for Moscow to argue that the West is divided.

Is the President really innocent, the newspaper asks, and if so, is that innocence born of naïveté or too much self-confidence? "In any event it was a failure, a political error and a mistake."

*Le Quotidien* concludes that the only purpose served by the visit was that of winning French Communist votes in next year's presidential election. This view seems to be shared in part by the Socialist

*Le Matin* which says: "The head of state, guided by electoral interests, scarcely seems worried by the dangerous slope on which he has thrown himself."

Even the staunchly pro-government *Le Figaro* says: "He can only gain one thing: that is to appear, in the place of Chancellor Schmidt, as the leader of Europe. But of what Europe? Will that be a free Europe? Or a submissive Europe?"

Mr Stepan Tobervonenko, the Soviet Ambassador, met the Diplomatic Press Association over breakfast today on the strict condition that British and American journalists were not present.

"Nobody can doubt that the meeting's aim was to find ways to lessen the dangers of military confrontation, to reduce armaments and to reinforce the process of détente," he is reported as saying by *Agence France-Presse*.

Those words are similar to those spoken by President Giscard d'Estaing himself immediately after the meeting.

M Giscard d'Estaing, however, said that if communication did not resolve problems, the lack of communication increased misunderstandings and this was why he had decided to explain the Western reactions to the Russians. The French official view is that the isolation of the Soviet Union can only provoke a dangerous reaction from the Soviet leaders.



Herr Strauss acknowledges the applause after his fighting speech to party delegates.

Herr Strauss  
back with  
his old fire

From Patricia Clough  
Berlin, May 20  
Herr Franz Josef Strauss today threw off the ineffective mantle of a prudent statesman and challenged Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, with all the old fire and belligerence

which has been missing for so long. The Chancellor's attitude to the Western alliance was "wrong, dangerous and fatal", he declared at the Christian Democratic Union congress here. Herr Schmidt was "bringing about the power-designs of the Soviet Union" by allegedly, gradually dismantling West Germany from the United States and moving towards neutralization.

The government's détente policy was a "total failure" and the Chancellor's view of

the international situation is a "danger for Germany in the 1980s". The Chancellor and his Social Democratic Party, he claimed, were subject to blackmail from their left-wingers who were "spreading like weeds". The Social Democrats had fanned the flames of the recent extremist riots in Bremen and Berlin and were guilty of a campaign of slander against himself.

It was vintage Strauss, a tough, fighting speech, witty, provocative, colourful and rous-

ing. At the end many—though not all—of the sceptical Christian Democrats gave him a rousing ovation with shouts of "Franz Josef, Franz Josef". It seemed as if last week's debacle in the North Rhine-Westphalian Land elections had finally brought out the fighting spirit which had seemed to fail him in the 10 months since he became the Opposition's candidate for Chancellor.

By the end he appeared to have won over, or at least encouraged, the Christian Democrats

Luxembourg  
'widows'  
appeal to  
Mme Veil

From David Wood

Strasbourg, May 20

Grass widows of Luxembourg were on the warpath at the European Parliament today. They delivered a petition signed by 400 spouses of parliamentary officials to Mme Simone Veil, President of the Parliament, and lobbied MEPs.

They are campaigning to change the Parliament's decision to hold all plenary sessions in Strasbourg. Mr James Spence, wife of a British official, said the family life of officials based in Luxembourg was being disrupted by their husbands' peripatetic missions to Strasbourg, Brussels and other capitals of the Nine. Until direct elections in June 1979, the Parliament alternated between Strasbourg and Luxembourg. Parliamentary officials continue to be based in Luxembourg and every plenary session in Strasbourg costs £120,000 for hotels and travel alone.

Missing Swede  
kidnap fear

Rome, May 20.—The Italian police believe that the Swedish building contractor, Mr Fritz Aberg, who has been missing from his Sardinian home since May 9, is the victim of kidnappers. His abandoned car was found last night.

If the theory proves correct, he will be the first non-Italian to be seized since the Schild family were taken last August.

or Suárez forced to  
Cortes criticism

Murray

May 20

Suárez, the Prime Minister, made one of his rare appearances in the Cortes here today to defend himself in what was to be the most heated debate of his political

parliamentary broadcast by state-run television, took place in the background of the Minister's diminishing popularity, reflecting the Government's apparent inability or unwillingness to deal with such issues as terrorism, judicial reform, constitutional reform, a severe recession, breakdown in its relations with the Spanish

State, which could go next Thursday, is not to lead to a vote of confidence, but this remains a real possibility. Very least, the debate elected to oblige the Prime Minister to define his clearly on certain

cluding regional home economic measures, and reorganisation of the post-constitution. MPs did not attend, g their boycott in against the Government's delay in turning over to regional

in the northern city of have again arrested turia Hernais Valero,

aged 24, a member of the Trotskyist Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party. In an interview published recently by the independent Madrid daily *El País*, he complained that she was subjected to brutality last March when police held her for one week in connection with investigations into terrorism.

Only one week ago the Editor-in-Chief of *El País*, Señor Juan Luis Cebrián, was summoned to testify before a magistrate who will decide whether the interview can be considered ground for another charge against Señor Cebrián of insulting the police.

The civilian editor of the respected national weekly *Sábado Gráfico*, Señor Germán Álvarez, has been ordered to face a court martial on a charge of "insulting the armed forces", with a possible sentence of up to 10 years' jail. His magazine has reported certain barracks meetings and contacts between military men who disagree with the way the country is being run.

Counsel for two police officials convicted by a military court on May 7 of conspiracy in connection with the "Galaxi" plot to hold the Prime Minister hostage and install a "Government of National Salvation" are preparing for a review of the case by the Supreme Court of Military Justice. The commanding officer of the First Military District in Madrid failed to ratify the sentences.

an rights  
e claims  
has vetted

From Our Correspondent

y 20

French League of Human Rights called for the postponement of the next Assize d'Orléans after the disclosure of a document which, it shows that jurists vetted.

enter calling for post-tribunals, the league says the list carries a list of names against each of which the jurists' political allegiances previous court appearances.

Paris auction rooms  
n with an eye on London

Charles Hargrove

y 20

new building of the Hôtel de la Ville, Paris, auctioneers gathered last week by the Champs-Élysées, the Mayor at a reception where in 2,000 guests trod on the Mayor's toes, opened today with a fanfare which did not carry across the

de résistance of the Hôtel de la Ville, a famous landmark, a convicted thief (hence the name) was a French day, was the transfer of 1415, the transfer of a work of Boccaccio, the property of the House of Lothian.

illustrated with two big as and 47 smaller ones, anonymous Master of the Hours of the Duc de made the record bid francs (£400,000). Years after it migrated across the river to the Gare d'Orsay, shared with the Jean-Baptiste theatre company, Hôtel Drouot has re-opened the original site off boulevard Haussmann has been established

Socialists call  
for debate on  
Portugal's press

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, May 20

Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Socialist Party leader, told journalists today that his party would be tabling a new demand for the Democratic Alliance Government to explain the present position of the press in Portugal.

Portugal was back in the days "which we thought were buried for ever", when control and manipulation of the press were the order of the day.

The Portuguese had the right to honest information, he said, but they are getting distorted information. He accused the Government of "spreading its tentacles" into the State-aided media.

This was what had happened in the years of fascism in Portugal, he said.

since the Second Empire. The new building of the illustrious company of auctioneers, whose first charter was granted by King Henri II in the sixteenth century, sticks out like a rather sore thumb in the grey mass of substantial nineteenth century bank and office buildings, antique and curio shops, cafés and restaurants of this business quarter.

It has black and white granite forecourt, shining facades of steel, aluminium and glass, dotted with portholes and capped by a startling tall gabled tin roof after the manner of Haussmann.

The Paris auctioneers have struck a great—and expensive—blow on behalf of Paris in an attempt to recover its position as the leading centre of art sales in Europe. This place, lost to London some years ago, at least as far as paintings and fine antique furniture are concerned. This was partly for reasons of taxation, but also because of the chaotic organization of auctions in France, where, except for a few prestige events, the finest collectors' items rub shoulders demotivated with junk in overcrowded and stuffy salesrooms.

## Prudential profile No.4: Kenneth Fleet reporting



# "I move to Mayfair to learn how Waddingtons monopolise on the Prudential's fund of pension experience"

Pensions now represent more than one third of the Prudential's life business in the United Kingdom. Last year, the Prudential received over £220 million in pension contributions. Prudential pension schemes are backed by investments of some £1,500 million.

A pension department staffed by 550 people deals expertly with over 3000 pension schemes of which about 200 are insured schemes, whose contributions extend from £100,000 to over £1,000,000 p.a. Many companies who are household names are among the Pru's pension clients—one of them is the Waddington group, best known as the makers of 'Monopoly'.

Kenneth Fleet: You are a Yorkshire company, shrewd, and mindful of value for money; your grandfather set up your first pension scheme in 1942, and he chose the Prudential. Why are pensions important?

Victor Watson (Chairman John Waddington Limited): Pay now, live later. There's a lot to be said for making sure that you can live later. Pensions are also important morally. With a properly organised scheme people know where they are.

Keith Spickett (Prudential group pensions management): Waddington's scheme aims to provide a pension after, say, 40 years service, of two-thirds of final salary. It also includes widows' pensions and

death-in-service benefits. About 850 staff are now covered, twenty times more than in 1942. The way the membership—and the benefits—have increased shows not just that the pension scheme is doing well but that Waddington's as a company have progressed a lot during our 40 years' association.

Fleet: Mr Watson, why don't you prefer a 'Do-It-Yourself' pension scheme?

Watson: We have thought about it and we've been advised by our pension consultants, but taking the long view the return from the Pru has been good, and the benefits to the members have been excellent. And there is one very large advantage—summed up by the words 'security' and 'safety'. No-one questions the Prudential's strength. It's like the Bank of England.

Fleet: What else do you get from them?

Watson: Service. Intelligent replies to questions and prompt payments, absolutely vital for confidence and our pensioners' peace of mind.

Spickett: The scheme is contracted out which poses considerable administration problems in respect of early leavers—part of our service is to deal directly with the DHSS on these matters. Waddington's trustees are responsible for paying pensions, but we act as their agent. Which means they save on administration.

Fleet: Is the Pru so safe that its investment

policies might be too cautious?

Watson: People from the Pru came to us and explained their investment policies. We gathered a large number of people together, and we were all impressed by the way their investment policy was carried out and the thinking that lay behind it. They also pointed out that the Pru has a third of its funds in properties managed by its own Estates department.

Fleet: So you are completely confident in the Prudential and you wouldn't easily change?

Watson: We have great confidence.

Spickett: It's our job to ensure that you continue to be confident in us. We've got to see that our investment performance continues to be good, our service is good, and every member of your pension scheme is confident in the knowledge that the scheme is with the Pru.

The Prudential's annual report is now available from the Publicity Department, Prudential Assurance Company Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

## Prudential

You don't know the half of it.







ds EECERSEAS  
to fol  
Brita  
Sanch

سكوتيا الوطن



meted paratrooper clubbing a demonstrator during anti-government riots in the South Korean town of Kwangju.

## oul Cabinet its leaving ny in power

Jacqueline Reditt  
May 20  
Shin Hyon-Hwak, the South  
Prime Minister, and his Cabinet  
decided to resign today  
the country in the hands of  
Heavy.

See Kyoo Hyun, the Minister of  
ation, explained that the Govern-  
ment decided to resign because it  
countable for the unprecedented  
"unrest" in the country.  
Many Koreans it confirmed what  
ready feared, that the declaration  
martial law on Saturday was far

more serious than a mere tightening  
up of security.  
Earlier in the day all 66 Assembly  
members of the opposition New Demo-  
cratic Party had decided to resign after  
45 of their members were turned away  
from the National Assembly building by  
armed troops, supported by tanks and  
armoured troop carriers. They had in-  
tended to stage a sit-in protest in the  
National Assembly until martial law was  
lifted.

Mr Kim Young-Sam, the New Demo-  
cratic Party leader, held a press confer-  
ence today in defiance of martial law  
regulations which ban all political  
activity and unauthorized meetings.  
About 20 Korean journalists were able  
to enter the conference room but some  
40 foreign correspondents were barred  
by soldiers.

Mr Kim Young-Sam called for the  
immediate lifting of martial law, and  
the release of all those detained since  
the weekend. He urged the soldiers to  
return to their barracks and their  
proper task of defending the nation  
against possible North Korean aggres-  
sion.

In the south-western town of Kwangju  
the Army was reported to have dis-  
armed the police, who are all local  
residents, and when it came to fight-  
ing their own relatives and neighbours,  
their loyalties were divided.

The townspeople clashed with riot  
police and soldiers yesterday angered  
by the rough treatment meted out to  
demonstrating students.

One student publication confirmed  
that troops had killed seven people,  
including three students, giving names,  
ages and occupations.

A source close to the military hospital  
where most of the injured were taken,  
said the number of dead at 89, but be-  
cause of an almost total blackout of  
information it was not possible to con-  
firm this figure. Clashes were said to be  
continuing today.

A small demonstration by students in  
Seoul was crushed by troops almost  
before it began. Seoul is heavily  
guarded by troops supported by tanks  
and armed troop carriers, but life in  
the city is proceeding as usual.

The South Korean Supreme Court  
today confirmed the death sentence on  
Kim Jae-Kyu, the former chief of the  
Korean Central Intelligence Agency,  
who pleaded guilty to the assassination  
of President Park Chung-hee last  
October.

Mr Kim and four other conspirators,  
who were also sentenced to death by  
hanging, are expected to be executed  
within a few days.

In his defence, Mr Kim said he had  
shot the President to restore democracy  
to South Korea, but the court found him  
guilty of plotting to seize power him-  
self. Some students and dissident poli-  
ticians consider Mr Kim as a hero and  
it is feared that his execution may  
further aggravate the unrest.

and Industry, Mr Shintaro Abe, a  
former chairman of the  
party's Policy Affairs Research  
Council, and Mr Ichiro Naka-  
gawa, a former Minister of  
Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the  
party executive committee has  
not yet decided whether the  
rebels will be given an official  
ticket for the election.

Conservative leaders and  
businessmen expressed fears to-  
day that they may stand as  
independent candidates if they  
do not receive a party ticket.

This would split the vote and  
Opposition parties would make  
substantial gains when the  
country goes to the polls on  
June 22 to elect new Lower and  
Upper Houses of Parliament.

## Japan's ruling party faces open split with plan to oust Mr Ohira

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, May 20  
Japan's ruling Liberal Demo-  
cratic Party drifted closer to  
an open split today as the  
adversaries of Mr Masayoshi  
Ohira, the Prime Minister, set  
up a political base to oust him  
after a crucial general election  
next month.

Mr Yoshioka Sakurai, the party  
secretary-general, said  
formation of the body might  
openly split the party.

Party workers said  
Mr Ohira's two main foes, Mr  
Takeo Miki and Mr Takeo  
Fukuda, would remain in the  
party for now, but may support  
Mr Komoto.

Mr Komoto criticized Mr  
Ohira, saying he should have  
resigned instead of dissolving  
Parliament to seek a new man-  
date from the electorate.

The anti-Ohira committee was  
set up by Mr Komoto, a former  
Minister of International Trade

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had not been formed as the  
base for a new party, this could  
well happen if the conservatives  
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## Mr Mugabe urges white farmers to remain

From Frederick Cleary  
Salisbury, May 20  
Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime  
Minister, has urged Zimbabwe's  
white farmers to stay and help  
develop the country. He prom-  
ised that his government would  
pay full and fair compensation  
for any land nationalized for  
the resettlement programme.

Mr Mugabe told 300 farmers  
at a meeting in Salisbury that  
they had a guaranteed future.  
He addressed them at their  
annual mid-year meeting at their  
land would be seized without  
compensation and in the face of  
increasing reports of cattle  
theft and the widespread pil-  
ling of crops.

The government would crack  
down on the culprits, the Prime  
Minister said. Zimbabwe's 3,500  
white farmers produce most of  
the country's food and employ  
half the nation's labour force.

The farmers seemed reassured  
by Mr Mugabe's speech which  
followed the same tone of pre-  
vious speeches and statements  
he has made since assuming  
office just over a month ago.

Mr Mugabe said that whites  
who have nothing to fear if  
they accept change but are  
prepared to contribute to the  
common good.

One white farmer said after  
hearing Mr Mugabe's speech  
he was thinking of quitting the country  
but after hearing Mr Mugabe  
I, and many like me, will stay  
on and see how things work out.

Mr Mugabe was very reason-  
able, very sensitive to our prob-  
lems and very genuine in his  
assurances.

Meanwhile, another member  
of the government, Mr Edgar  
Tekere, Minister of Manpower  
Planning and Development, has  
criticized senior white civil ser-  
vants for failing to inform their  
ministers of senior appoint-  
ments.

He said in a television inter-  
view that when many new min-  
isters went to their offices soon  
after coming to power, they  
found people being promoted  
without consultation. The ap-  
pointments, he claimed, had  
been made in the same racial  
manner as followed by former  
governments—that is promoting  
people solely because they were  
whites.

It is known that over the  
years Rhodesian governments  
have also allowed former white  
government employees to retire  
and then be re-employed with  
drawing a pension and a fresh  
salary. The clerical branches  
have been full of former  
soldiers and policemen and  
with many specialists automati-  
cally staying on after reaching  
retirement age.

There has been a great deal  
of Africanization since Bishop  
Abel Muzorewa won the 1979  
general election, but obviously  
the administration of Mr  
Mugabe believes the pace has  
to be accelerated. Many whites  
drawing salaries and pensions  
may now have to give way to  
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## -premier ured a fair ring

Our Correspondent  
so, May 20  
Sunil De Silva, Sri  
Lanka's Deputy Solicitor-Gen-  
eral, told the Special Presi-  
dential Commission investigat-  
ing alleged misdeeds committed  
by Mrs Sirimavo Bandana-  
raik, the Prime Minister, in  
1977 that she had no  
refusal to participate  
in the commission's proceedings.  
She said she was like a person  
to bear the scorching  
eking shelter behind her  
nase.

In the three-man commis-  
sion last May 7, Mrs  
Bandana-raik withdrew from  
proceedings after making a  
ent saying she did not  
a fair trial or an oppor-  
tunity of clearing herself of the  
charges made against her.

De Silva said it was not  
that before the Special  
Presidential Commission of  
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court.

## Ash cloud from US volcano spreads chaos

Richland, Washington, May  
20.—The Earth's temperature  
may drop over the next two  
years because of the eruption  
of Mount St. Helens volcano.  
The cloud of  
ash hurled into the  
stratosphere by the eruption  
could reduce the intensity of  
the sun's rays.

Some areas have been  
sprinkled with ash up to seven  
inches deep. Schools have been  
forced to close, airline flights  
have been reduced, and traffic  
has been halted. —Agence  
France-Press and AP.

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## Britain cuts its contribution to Unicef budget

Geneva, May 20.—Britain has  
told the United Nations Chil-  
dren's Emergency Fund  
(Unicef) it is reducing its con-  
tribution to the agency's regular  
budget.

"It is the first time in  
Unicef's history that a Govern-  
ment is cutting back on its con-  
tribution," the fund's officials  
said today.

Britain put up £5,300,000 to-  
wards Unicef's regular budget  
last year, but this year will con-  
tribute only £4,800,000.  
UPL

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## 15 nations agree to protect fish of Antarctic

Canberra, May 20.—Fifteen  
countries today concluded an  
agreement on conserving fish  
stocks in the Antarctic, the  
target of increasing numbers  
of trawlers.

The nations, which included  
the United States and Soviet  
Union, agreed on a convention  
to prevent over-fishing by  
regulating commercial exploita-  
tion of marine life. An inter-  
national commission of experts  
will be established to study the  
food-chain of Antarctic fish  
and bird life and recommend  
measures to protect species.

During the two-week con-  
ference of the 15 nations  
concerned centred on the increas-  
ing exploitation of the shrimp-  
like krill, a high-protein  
crustacean, which has a pivotal  
role in the food-chain.

The countries that reached  
agreement today were East and  
West Germany and the 13  
Antarctic treaty members:  
Argentina, Australia, Belgium,  
Brazil, Chile, France, Japan,  
New Zealand, Norway, Poland,  
South Africa, the Soviet Union,  
and the United States.—Reuter.

Conservationists barred: The  
countries at the meeting could  
have numbered 17, but the  
Dutch and South Koreans  
asked to attend as observers  
they were refused, on the  
ground they were not engaged  
in substantial research in the  
area. The power line has  
been put out of action at least  
six times this year.

Such is the level of guerrilla  
activity that the whole of  
Ovamboland, where almost half  
the total population of the  
territory live, together with  
parts of neighbouring Kankala  
have been declared "red  
areas". These areas are  
covered by a dusk-to-dawn cur-  
few civilian vehicles have  
to travel in convoys during the  
day.

The road linking Oshakati  
and Ondangwa with Tsumeb,  
which is the main artery  
between Ovamboland and the  
rest of the country, has come  
under increasing attack. Bridges  
have been blown up and Swapo  
has recently started planting  
land mines under the road sur-  
face.

So far the war is largely  
restricted to Ovamboland and  
to a lesser extent to Kaokoland  
and Karagoland. The numbers  
of guerrillas involved are  
probably only several hundred.  
But as the war in Zimbabwe  
demonstrated, guerrilla cam-  
paigns tend to increase in scale  
with alarming rapidity.

There has been a great deal  
of Africanization since Bishop  
Abel Muzorewa won the 1979  
general election, but obviously  
the administration of Mr  
Mugabe believes the pace has  
to be accelerated. Many whites  
drawing salaries and pensions  
may now have to give way to  
blacks.

It is known that over the  
years Rhodesian governments  
have also allowed former white  
government employees to retire  
and then be re-employed with  
drawing a pension and a fresh  
salary. The clerical branches  
have been full of former  
soldiers and policemen and  
with many specialists automati-  
cally staying on after reaching  
retirement age.

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## Supreme Court rules on Hindu elephant dispute

Delhi, May 20.—India's  
Supreme Court ruled today that  
two elephants should lead a  
Hindu religious procession in  
the south of the country, but  
left unresolved a dispute over  
the shape of vermilion marks on  
their foreheads.

Two religious communities  
have been litigating for years  
for the right to give their own  
sign to the elephant, which  
usually leads the annual pro-  
cession from a temple in Kan-  
cheepuram.

The Madras High Court ruled  
three years ago that the  
elephant should bear a Y-shaped  
mark. But the other community,  
favouring a U-shape, appealed  
to the Supreme Court, whose  
interim order said next week's  
procession should be led by two  
elephants, one with a Y-shaped  
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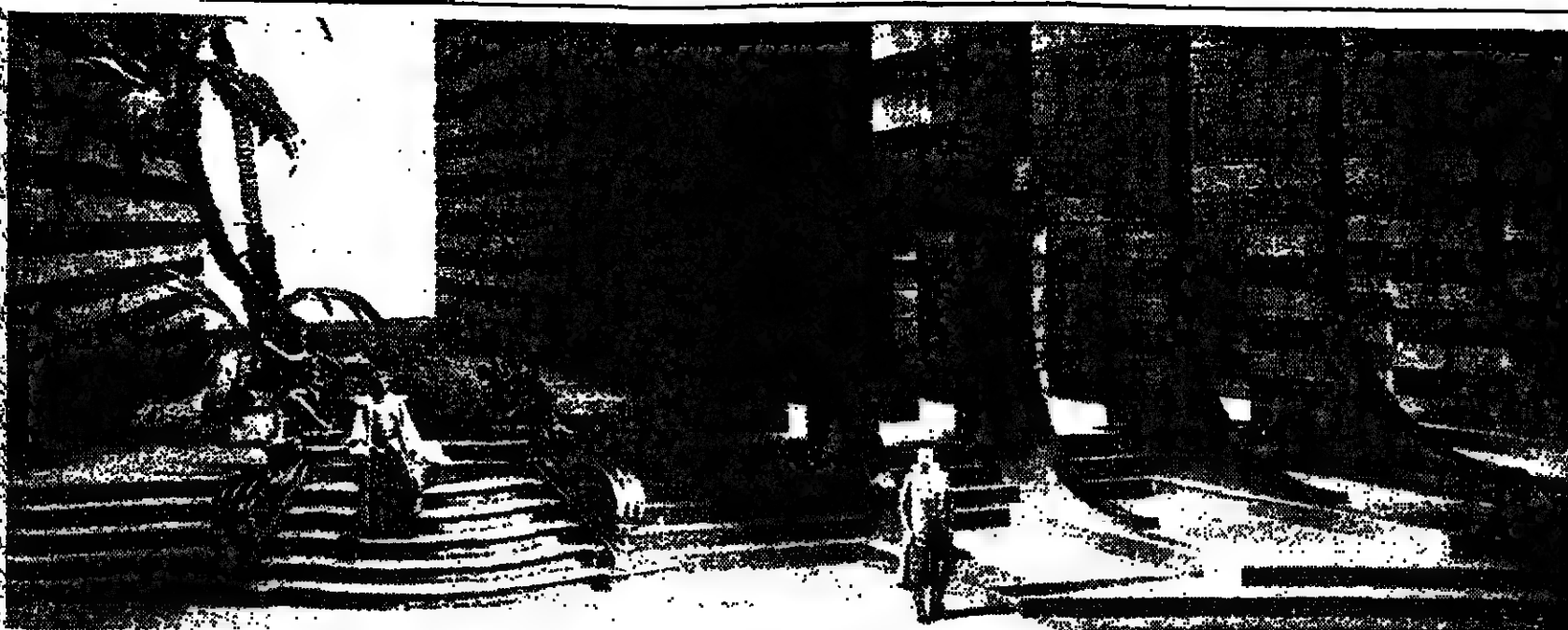








ARTS



Cossutta (left) and Renato Bruson in Act II of Otello.

# Iuti fulfills all his Veridian promise

Europe's most distinguished film directors are their first shots at stag-  
era this year. Next win-  
ohn Schlesinger, after  
a second thought and  
a postponement, goes to  
Garden for the new  
of Hoffman. But his  
colleague Miklos  
has got in ahead of him  
directing Verdi's *Otello*,  
has just opened the  
Maggio Musicale in  
times as less of a surprise  
the name of Iancu on  
sters outside the Teatro  
tale than it would on the  
rds of most other opera  
Under the administra-  
Massimo Bogliaccino,  
ce in both its winter and  
er seasons has never been  
adventurous. Indeed,  
seems to be an outright  
to accept the tried and  
the Teatro Comunale  
employs the directors  
ary their successes full  
ady-to-stage productions  
the operatic circuit.  
ckino is calmly philo-  
about his determination  
house room to the con-  
tial and untested. Accord-  
him it is rather like  
in the backstage-rescuing  
as: if you succeed you  
here and if you fail you  
cept the villain's role.  
co coincidence that the  
r who has worked most  
tly at the Teatro Com-  
ver the past few seasons  
Ronconi. He is capable  
ing productions such as  
fee in the 1976 Maggio,  
at other times he seems  
to be determined to  
raspberries at the con-

ventionalists. At the end of the  
Norma he directed in Florence  
the shout went up from the  
back of the stalls "Ronconi  
Arno". But he avoided a Fal-  
staffian ducking in that muddy  
river in front of the theatre and  
he returns during the forth-  
coming winter to stage like  
Schlesinger, *The Tales of Hoff-  
mann*.

Part of the audience un-  
doubtedly went to the first  
night of *Otello* expecting to see  
some Ronconian fireworks.  
Iancu on the evidence of his  
films, particularly the earlier  
ones made in Hungary includ-  
ing *The Round-Up*, *The Red and  
the White* and *Silence and Cry*,  
knows something about warfare  
and the military mind. He had  
also directed Shakespeare's  
*Othello* on stage in Venice six  
years ago. In sum, he looked  
a choice that managed to be  
sound and controversial at the  
same time. But the sensation-  
seekers came away disap-  
pointed. The most striking  
element in Iancu's *Otello* was  
its monotony.

Iancu's style has been quite  
literally cramped by the set  
of Enrico Job, who happens to  
be the husband of Line Wer-  
müller, so forging another  
cinematic link. Mr Job has  
staged a series of arcades in  
russes and river scenes cross  
the right of the stage; they  
remain there throughout the  
evening. The action is virtually  
confined to the left, where a  
flight of steps leads up to a  
piece of stuary, which is the  
only element to change with  
the acts.

The curtain goes up on the  
dazzling white prow of a ship,  
which is a reasonable enough  
symbol for Act I. The tree

which replaces it for the second  
act is less relevant; the lion,  
which barely has its head in  
the darkness for the most of Act  
III, is obvious; and the Bernini-  
like sheet symbolising Desde-  
mona's bedroom in the final act  
is merely perverse. The effect  
is deliberately sculptural rather  
than scenic. Job's idea, appar-  
ently, is to suggest the interior  
of a church where the story of  
*Otello* is played out as a rite.  
The only problem with this  
approach is that Verdi  
happened to compose a  
dramatic and passionate opera  
which needs to be played out in  
a theatre. Suffocating Desde-  
mona becomes a little difficult  
when it has to be achieved  
with a piece of monumental  
masonry. It is possible to argue  
that the job approach does at  
least help speed up the scene  
changes, but no-one seemed  
keen to take advantage of this;  
*Otello* was performed with an  
interval, and quite a substantial  
one, after each act.

But even such obstacles could  
not preclude two superlative  
performances, one on stage and  
the other in the pit. Riccardo  
Muti has always promised that  
he would give his first *Otello* at  
the house where he is principal  
conductor, Florence. This was  
the main reason why he did not  
appear at Covent Garden as  
Cyprus, but as a handsome and  
ambitious adversary breathing  
down *Otello's* bull-like neck.  
Jago is the man on his way  
up—he is a good deal younger  
than *Otello* and there is plenty  
of support in Shakespeare for  
this—while the Venetian gen-  
eral is on his way down. The  
middle and upper register of  
Bruson's baritone has a rich,  
burnished tone over which he

Book review

# Thoughts of a lost leader

The Real War  
By Richard Nixon

(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)  
This is a book with an avowed  
purpose, to warn the people of  
the West of the imminent dan-  
gers of Soviet expansionism to  
other areas of the world and to  
themselves in the next decade.  
In those historic words "The  
condition upon which God hath  
given liberty to man is eternal  
vigilance" and with it pre-  
paredness, and the will, to fight  
for freedom if need be.

Richard Nixon has every right  
to issue such a warning for if  
the historian of the future is  
fair to him he will conclude that  
in his strategic decisions on  
foreign policy he was largely  
justified. He was unwavering in  
his support for the Western  
alliance, resolute but unprovoca-  
tive in his attitude towards  
the Soviet Union, and forth-  
coming in his approach to the  
People's Republic of China,  
which led ultimately to the  
resumption of diplomatic rela-  
tions between Washington and  
Peking. Above all he thought in  
terms of a world strategy for  
the United States.

He recognized the need for  
American forces to withdraw  
from Vietnam despite the risks  
involved, just as the present  
British Government was forced  
to accept the necessity of sever-  
ing its legal ties with Rhodesia.  
He covered the withdrawal with  
the "Nixon doctrine" that  
other countries would be helped  
with money and equipment  
where they were prepared to  
help themselves but not with  
American forces. The argument  
over the method and timing of  
this process of disengagement  
will long continue; the conse-  
quences for Vietnam and Cam-  
bodia—and still to come per-  
haps for other parts of South  
East Asia—have been horrible  
to watch, but few observers,  
military or political, will now  
deny the inevitability of Presi-  
dent Nixon's policy.

In the earlier chapters of this  
book he describes how Soviet  
encroachment on the developing  
world has increased over the  
last five years. Those familiar  
with international affairs will  
find little new here but for the  
book to achieve its wider pur-  
pose his accounts of these ac-  
tivities in Africa, Asia, and the  
Caribbean are necessary though  
they could with benefit have  
been edited and considerably  
pruned. There is all too little  
public understanding not only  
of the United States but also in  
Europe of Soviet global strategy  
and the extent to which it is  
being implemented.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

What I find lacking in his  
account of this period is any  
emphasis on the fact that Soviet  
gains, from Angola onwards,  
were the result of the United  
States, people and congress,  
opting out of many of the  
worldwide responsibilities they  
had previously accepted. This  
weakened his own personal  
position in foreign relations  
and hence that of his country.  
It also made a longer-term mark  
on American policy which the  
rest of the free world is still  
waiting to be assured has been  
expunged.

The most important chapter  
in this book is undoubtedly  
that on military power with its  
analysis of the handling of  
nuclear power and its factual

account of the growth of Soviet  
weaponry and maritime  
strength. In thirty years the  
United States has gone from  
nuclear monopoly, to superior-  
ity, to parity, to fears of  
approaching inferiority. It re-  
mains true that so long as one  
super power insists on superior-  
ity the result can only be an  
arms race. Negotiation on arms  
limitations such as SALT I and  
II only become possible when  
the power with superiority is  
prepared to accept parity. But  
what if such negotiations the  
other power starts to move  
towards superiority—that is  
President Nixon's fear, all the  
greater because he foresees  
that meaningful negotiations  
can only be safely resumed  
when parity has been estab-  
lished. In his view a difficult  
and costly task for the United  
States and one in which there  
is no time to be lost.

Edward Heath

## of London in Elizabeth Hall

### Goodwin

than 10 years after its  
re, *Goodwin* (Corgi)  
a compelling experience  
integration of solo dancer  
usion on the same plane  
dication. Peter Menzies  
conceived it as a Passion  
ce in multiple layers,  
be Stations of the Cross  
posed on the sixteenth  
etometrical imagery of  
us, which is again  
d on a musical structure  
ce forms, ancient and  
a, and allusions to  
al sources as well as to a  
cent vernacular of for-  
ed garbled byron tunes.  
am Louthers as both  
grapher and dancer, as  
pounding the hymn tune  
upright piano, demon-  
a well remembered  
virtuosity, even if certain  
as now make their effect  
a matter of time than  
one. His musical partner,  
cello, was performed by  
Alexander Ballie, wear-  
kind of searaphic shroud  
ankles, but giving a  
in pointed and expressive  
tance nevertheless, while  
mposer directed the rest  
small ensemble with keen

## People with a ition to maintain in the world p informed with pecial Reports

Times Special Reports re-  
a unique service to the  
not only cover the news  
of subjects that matter  
world today, but covering  
the same with the main-  
tenses that have main-  
The Times unrivalled repu-  
as the most likely that every  
will take an interest in  
Special Report. But what  
may be interested to know  
of the things that make  
Times Special Reports so

Special Report is planned,  
meticulous care, months  
of its publication date.  
same policy that governs  
to in The Times itself  
the Special Reports, inde-  
is to be objective, inde-  
and to keep an eagle  
n the facts, whatever the  
of the particular country is,  
whatever its political  
mors, a high proportion of  
readers have profound in-  
in international affairs and  
a worldwide industry and  
her, these readers, in the  
Europe and throughout the  
number over 13 million  
only does the publication of  
Special Report, increase this  
number, but because The  
Special Reports are used  
in libraries and in  
they have a special per-  
readership.  
are some of the factors  
The Times Special Re-  
a very special advantage  
of them may be the  
ons in which to promote  
company open for our forth-  
Special Reports. Time, to  
el tree, a thorough know-  
New Printing House  
Graduation Ball and Three  
Preludes.

purpose.  
Although the musical element  
alone has been recorded, the  
work demands to be seen as  
much as heard, and ought there-  
fore to be a subject for video-  
cassette, particularly because  
Mr Louthers is still on hand to  
dance it, though it deserves  
more than the rudimentary  
lighting it was given on  
Monday.

Maxwell Davies was also  
represented by his instrumen-  
tation of the C sharp minor and  
C sharp major preludes and  
fugues from Bach's 48, in which  
the marimba-dominated texture  
(with Gregory Knowles the  
player) was oddly reminiscent  
of Mike Jackson's music sup-  
port in the old Modern Jazz Quartet.  
The marimba was again to the  
fore in King Harold Sails to  
Byzantium, a short tone-poem  
by Judith Weir, heard for the  
first time in London after being  
premiered at last summer's  
Arneley. The stage direc-  
tion, the eleventh century  
Viking monarch found his pas-  
sage through the Sea of Mar-  
mara both choppy and conges-  
ted, but a certain flair for con-  
trasts of instrumental timbre  
attracts the ear along the way.  
The arrival of the "seven  
breasted ships" in the golden  
city, however, sounded some-  
thing of an anti-climax. Perhaps  
it was raining.

## Royal patron for Philharmonia

His Royal Highness the Prince  
of Wales has agreed to become  
patron of the Philharmonia  
Orchestra. Prince Charles has  
come the first patron of the  
Philharmonia since its founda-  
tion in 1945.

## Violinist plays against cuts

The Italian violinist Salvatore  
Accardo is to give a concert in  
St Margaret's Church, West-  
minster, at 1pm today from  
which all proceeds will go to  
the Westminster and Associated  
Hospitals Campaign Fund,  
which has been formed to fight  
the proposal to close Westmin-  
ster Hospital Medical School  
and other cuts. Mr Accardo  
will play the A minor Sonata  
and D minor Partita of Bach.

## Festival Ballet novelties

Two new short ballets will be  
presented by the London Festi-  
val Ballet as part of their sea-  
son at the Festival Hall from  
August 12 to September 4.  
One work will be by Barry  
Moreland, with music by Peter  
Maxwell Davies and designs by  
Nadine Baylis. The other addi-  
tion to the company's repertoire  
is 1914 by Michael Pink, which  
was originally performed at the  
Festival Ballet's choreographic  
workshop last year; the music  
is by Kabalevsky.  
Full-length works in the sea-  
son will be *Giselle*, *Coppelia*  
and *La Sylphide*; other one-act  
works will be *Metamorphoses*,  
*Graduation Ball* and *Three  
Preludes*.

## Die Fledermaus Coliseum

### William Mann

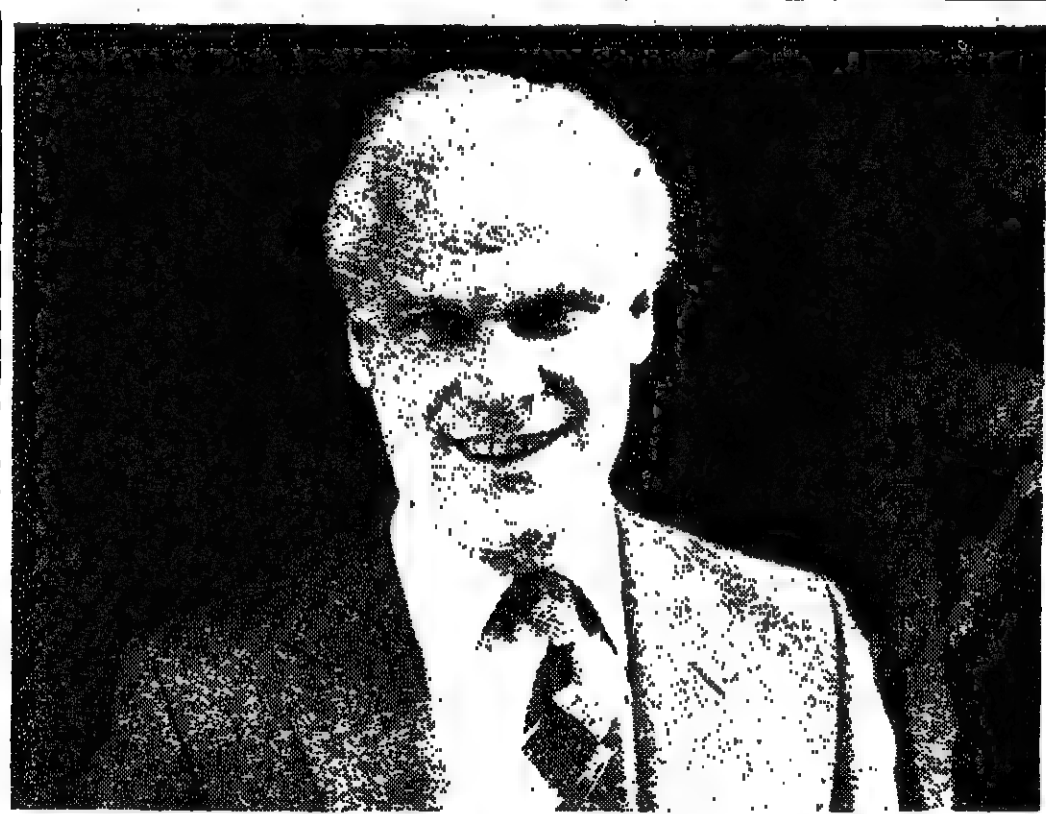
While this newspaper was in  
obeyance, last August, the En-  
glish National Opera presented  
an overdue new production of  
Johann Strauss's *Die Fleder-  
maus*—in English of course,  
the familiar Christopher Hassall  
lyrics ("O what a blessing  
Subbly 'is His Majesty King  
Fliz") supplemented by Ed-  
mund Tracey's new dialogue,  
full of jokes, good and bad but  
almost always funny.

The revival on Monday dis-  
closed chic and pretty sets by  
Tim Goodchild, cosy for  
Eisenstein's home, grandly  
vulgar for Orlofsky's palace,  
suitably dank and drab for the  
prison, with a lengthy drain-  
pipe as frame (it failed, alas, to  
vanish into the files for the  
finale). The stage direc-  
tion, a joint effort by Glen Byam  
Shaw and Tom Hawkes, moves  
well and with some style.

I did bridle when Alfred  
jumped through the open win-  
dows during his initial entrance,  
which he finished on stage; it  
is not decorous, and in *Die  
Fledermaus* decorum must be  
solidly established at first, be-  
cause it will eventually be  
broken down completely by  
natural attraction (see romantic  
and woman, particularly when they  
do not recognize one another,  
and when champagne is flowing,  
not to mention vodka).

The second act, the most  
delectable, has a major asset  
Lloyd-Jones's cool, hoarse, his-  
tolic Orlofsky, the dialogue  
nicely timed and articulated,  
and pitched too, so that we are  
surprised when her female  
mezzo voice launches "Chacun  
a son gout".

It has a, for once, likable  
ballet with a Polka in which  
Eric Shilling, as Frank, shows  
his dancing prowess as partner  
to Susan Stevens. But Mr Shil-  
ling's prowess is greatly fur-  
poured by this production, above  
all in the prison scene where  
his tipsy collapse with Clive  
Dunne's "Ouch" resoundful  
and outrageous as any of the  
many I have seen, even in  
Vienna) sustain belief and post-  
pone fears of anticlimax.  
Emile Belcourt's Eisenstein is  
well loved in this theatre, the  
fop and the pleasure-seeker  
skillfully controlled and in-  
tegrated the drops often in  
unplanned, and encourages others  
into the bad habit. The Rosa-  
linda of Lois McDonald, sumptu-  
ous, too, is let down by shrill  
top notes and lazy runs. John  
Brecknock justifies the casting  
of a fluent lyric tenor in a part  
usually assigned to something  
like a Mancin. Marilyn Hill  
Smith contributes a bright,  
purposeful Adèle, with a pretty  
mimicry of Mummeret.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

# Lloyd-Jones's vision of how ENON ought to develop

David Lloyd-Jones, Music Director  
of English National Opera  
Nights for almost two years, to-  
night in the Grand Theatre,  
Leeds, conducts the company in  
the first professional perform-  
ance in this country since the  
centenary celebrations in 1962  
of Delius's *A Village Romeo and  
Juliet*. The production is also  
to be broadcast on Friday, on  
Radio 3.

"If ENON didn't do *A Village  
Romeo and Juliet*, what would  
it be?" asks Lloyd-Jones. "As  
a company we are typical of  
any opera house in the world.  
We do the traditional repertoire  
of favourites, and the reper-  
toire of 'new' works. Yet in  
the middle, as it were, there  
are operas which from time to  
time need to be re-seen and  
re-evaluated otherwise they  
would be in danger of disap-  
pearing. *A Village Romeo and  
Juliet* is one."

Lloyd-Jones's responsibilities  
at ENON are very different  
from those of assistant to the  
Music Director at the Coliseum.  
"My title at ENON is 'Music  
Director' but in fact I am the  
head of the company, with re-  
sponsibility for all artistic and  
other standards. I have buried  
myself in ENON since its crea-  
tion and I intend to continue  
in that as much as is possible  
although I shall, naturally, do  
guest conducting. I have made  
sure that I was the one to con-  
duct ENON's first Wagner, its  
first Puccini, its first Verdi, its  
first Mozart operas, and to  
establish the style I wanted  
early on. Now I lead it in its  
first Delius."

A pattern for ENON per-  
formances has emerged over the  
two years of its existence. "We

have four 'seasons' (in autumn  
or Christmas, in spring and  
the early summer) of between  
two and five weeks in Leeds,  
when we do three (occasionally  
four) operas which we then  
take on tour. Our 12 or 13  
operas per year amount to per-  
haps more than La Scala  
puts on but is less than what I  
have been used to at the  
Coliseum."

What made ENON and Lloyd-  
Jones decide to put on *A Vil-  
lage Romeo and Juliet*? "First,  
in Eleanor Smith and Adrian  
Martin we had the ideal casting  
for Vrenchen and Sali; also  
Stuart Harling was available to  
sing the Dark Fiddler. Sec-  
ondly, the work held a great  
attraction for me. The major  
influence, the harmonic idiom,  
is that of Puccini, it has great  
lyrical and poetic strength. I  
think it is more than a work  
which needs an occasional re-  
vival. Also, Delius has the dra-  
matic feeling right. There is  
great sincerity, tenderness,  
poignancy and fragility."

"In the Dark Fiddler, the  
heir to the waspish, Delius  
creates a more substantial a  
more positive character than he  
found in the Keller story. The  
Dark Fiddler advocates the free  
life. He is a difficult but not a  
sinner character, although the  
village children, Sali and  
Vrenchen, living in their closed,  
doomed atmosphere reject his  
world" in favour of suicide.  
Finally, the length of the opera  
is right—about one hour and  
50 minutes. We will make a  
break after Scene IV. It's per-  
fectly shaped in this respect."

Many people have been sur-  
prised by the absence of Rus-  
sian and other Slavonic opera

in ENON's repertoire, given  
Lloyd-Jones's former champion-  
ing of this neglected music.  
"It's one thing to be excited by  
something personally. I enjoy  
Russian opera but it is an ac-  
quired taste. I'm not blind to  
its dramatic shortcomings which  
can be a considerable bar to  
including Russian opera in a  
repertoire although not neces-  
sarily in a festival as we saw in  
Camden with *Macbeth*."

"Russian operas have two  
peculiarities. First, they pre-  
suppose a considerable knowl-  
edge of and interest in Russian  
history (*Kovanshchina* more  
than *Boris*, which transcends its  
'time of troubles'). Secondly,  
the folkly idiom is difficult to  
present to English audiences.  
There are a surprising number  
of Slavonic operas which are  
remote from us, with naive  
humour and which need careful  
handling. ENON will go to  
Slavonic operas with some  
caution as repertory works, but  
we shall do some, in the future."

Lloyd-Jones looks forward to  
seeing ENON continue to go  
from strength to strength. "As  
a company we are very confi-  
dent. We have done *Rosen-  
kavalier*. *The Mines of Sulphur*  
was a great success. At the last  
performance we gave of Peter  
Griffiths' *Three Welsh* a seat  
available, even for my own  
children! Our orchestra gives  
about 15 symphony concerts a  
year during breaks between  
opera performances. Our  
chorus has just made its first  
recording. No work holds  
terrors for us—except financial  
ones!"

John Greenhalgh

## Frontier ATV

### Michael Ratcliffe

A child fell off a catwalk and  
because nobody saw it happen  
was drowned. The body was  
placed in a tiny white  
coffin that looked like a slice  
of richly iced cake, but the  
family was refused permission  
to slot it into the paupers'  
necropolis because their papers  
were incorrect.

Half a million people in the  
Ecudorian city of Guayaquil  
live in home-made bamboo  
shacks over tidal mangrove  
swampland. Most of them have  
no water supply, no mains elec-  
tricity, no sewerage and no  
roads. "Infill" is priceless, but  
a line has to be drawn some-  
where and when one contractor  
began filling in the swamp with  
the city's garbage—dead babies,  
wires, cats, with attendant vul-  
tures, cockroaches and flies—the  
people of the bamboo  
barrio went straight to the town  
hall and had him stopped.

The wandering coffin of a  
drowned child and the people  
of the barrio today are pulled to  
the cities for exactly the same  
promise of a richer, fuller life

as their predecessors in nine-  
teenth-century Europe or early  
twentieth-century America.  
Poverty and disease are again  
being fought by determination  
and cultural resilience, and  
Brian Moser's absorbing film,  
the first of three on South  
American subjects, was full of  
occasional images to remind  
us that the territories of the  
imaginative writer and the  
anthropologist are frequently  
the same.

As film (cameraman Ivan  
Strasburg), much of it was  
horribly picturesque: but what  
distinguished *People of the  
Barrio* above all and made it a  
quietly exhilarating work was  
the resourcefulness and wisdom of  
the people themselves: Carme-  
lina, whose husband had left  
her for a younger woman, then  
returned briefly to father two  
more children on her. ("One  
has to be a mother," she said,  
smiling without self-pity at  
the impossibility of men);  
Julio, who took up what he  
described as dentistry, the  
alchemical provision of gold  
fillings for old women in the  
countryside; Angelita, who re-  
cycled and actually lived on the  
civic rubbish dump; and Emma,  
the mobilizer of community  
rights and feeling, who re-  
minded the new mayor that he  
owed his elevation to the votes  
of the barrio. The mayor  
promised main water within a  
year, but now is a year later,  
and the water is still not there.

## Garrick Ohlsson St John's

### Paul Griffiths

There is nothing like a good  
dose of Schoenberg for altering  
one's conception of what is  
normal. Right in the middle of  
his BBC lunchtime recital on  
Monday Garrick Ohlsson played  
the Five Pieces, Op 23, and  
made them so fluent, colourful  
and expressive that, far from  
seeming a bizarre interruption,  
they became the standard for  
what followed. The second of  
Liszt's *Valse oubliée*, coming  
immediately after the final  
waltz of the Schoenberg set,  
seemed naughtily naive even in  
its flamboyance, though this  
was an impression fortified by  
the detached caprice with which  
Mr Ohlsson picked off notes  
with his right hand.

More disturbing, because less  
to be expected, was the effect  
of the Schoenberg on Chopin's  
C sharp minor Nocturne, Op 27  
No 1, played as an encore. With  
the memory still fresh of the

not dissimilarly nocturnal first  
Schoenberg piece, it was the  
Chopin that became the night-  
mare parody of the genre, a  
parody all the stranger for the  
luminous beauty of the per-  
formance.

Mr Ohlsson's Schoenberg, like  
his Chopin, was a matter of  
exquisite poetry, of harmonic  
weight being softened but not  
concealed. The first piece,  
which gained much from the  
unbragging bass of a splendid  
Böhm, was not the only  
one to be seen in dusky terms  
for the whole set was given an  
entirely appropriate night-time  
colouring, enhanced by such  
effects as the glancing beams  
of starlight in a beautiful  
melody near the start of the  
third piece. Nor was this  
Schoenberg played for angst.  
The feeling was comparatively  
serene, despite all the cascades  
of the second piece and the  
frenetic yet perfectly controlled  
tempo of the last, for bad it  
not been so the pieces could  
hardly have insinuated them-  
selves so readily and success-  
fully at the musical as well as  
the chronological centre of this  
excellent recital.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from  
yesterday's later editions.

ACADEMY  
CINEMA  
ONE

1979 French Film Academy Award for the  
BEST FRENCH FILM EVER MADE

**Les Enfants du Paradis**

Oxford Street  
437 2981

Directed by MARCEL CARNÉ (A)

starring  
ARLETTY • BARRAULT • BRASSEUR



PARLIAMENT, May 20, 1980

# Sanctions orders against Iraq through EEC to cover same ground

## House of Commons

The House of Commons had made it very clear that the inclusion of retroactive sanctions against Iraq was unacceptable. The Government had therefore decided that sanctions would not be retrospective. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, stated.

He was responding to an emergency debate initiated by Mr. Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab.) who said that circumstances had changed since the House of Commons had passed the sanctions order.

At a time, Mr. Dalyell said, when decisions on foreign affairs, particularly with our EEC partners, are by nature very fast moving, the emergency debate procedures represented the best hope that the House of Commons had over what would otherwise be a fait accompli.

What is salutary about yesterday's episode (he went on) is that it means that a minister, however senior, however prestigious, however he enters into a commitment with our EEC partners, must seriously ask himself this question: can I be sure that the House of Commons will wear such a policy?

What yesterday proved is that the House of Commons is not going to be a rubber stamp for the Government and that a minister must realise that he or she at any time may have to face the hurdle of the emergency debate procedure.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C), said that after his statement yesterday about decisions taken on the implementation of sanctions against Iraq by the Government, the House of Commons had made it very clear that the inclusion of retroactive sanctions against Iraq was unacceptable. The Government had therefore decided that sanctions would not be retrospective. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, stated.

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At a time, Mr. Dalyell said, when decisions on foreign affairs, particularly with our EEC partners, are by nature very fast moving, the emergency debate procedures represented the best hope that the House of Commons had over what would otherwise be a fait accompli.

The Government has therefore decided (he went on) that sanctions will not be retrospective. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilmour will be laid before the House which has the supply of goods under arrangements made before the date on which those orders were laid.

Law night we informed our European Community partners and the Government. The House of Commons in view of the opposition of this House, we would no longer be prepared to apply any retroactive sanctions against Iraq. The House of Commons had made it very clear that the inclusion of retroactive sanctions against Iraq was unacceptable. The Government had therefore decided that sanctions would not be retrospective. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, stated.

sanctions ground as parallel orders that our Community partners will be making to give effect to the sanctions measures which we have all agreed.

It is important to make sure we all go along this road at the same pace and cover the same ground. The necessary procedures (he said) for coordinating with our partners are already in hand. When the orders are laid before the House there will be an opportunity for the House to debate them.

He recalled that an assurance had already been given that any orders made under the Act would lapse if the House did not approve them within 14 days. Although the 1939 Act did not provide that orders made under it should be subject to the resolution of the House, nevertheless the House's views on the question of the retroactive application of the sanctions were clearly expressed by the House, the Government had undertaken to revoke any orders made under the Act for the purpose of retroactive application of the sanctions.

The House had been united in its view on the question of the retroactive application of the sanctions. The Government thought it right to play a leading part in working out the arrangements for the retroactive application of the sanctions. Although the Government recognised that sanctions were of

limited value, it continued to believe that the policy of applying them was right in order to demonstrate solidarity with Britain's friends and allies and to achieve the limited objective of securing the release of the hostages.

Britain's Community partners had hitherto taken the view that the appropriate way of showing solidarity would be to apply sanctions to contracts signed after November 4, 1979. The Government accepted the view of the House that sanctions applied in the United Kingdom should not be retrospective.

We shall continue (he said) to work for the release of the hostages through what means we have at our disposal. This is by no means incompatible with the operation of sanctions. We trust our efforts will help to bear fruit. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab.), said that there had been a surprising change in Government policy.

The Foreign Secretary (Lord Carrington), after the Iran (Temporary Provisions) Bill had been enacted, went to Vienna and then to Naples. He was persuaded to backdate sanctions to November 4, the date when the hostages were released. This was a surprising change in Government policy.

of the temporary provisions Bill. The House yesterday, when they heard Sir Ian Gilmour's statement, were strongly surprised that they had been deceived during the two days debate last week.

His own view was that the Government had not intended to deceive last Monday and Tuesday but was forced retrospectively to do so by the agreements it reached on Saturday and Sunday in Naples.

If it was the intention at some stage in the future for the Government to seek the approval of the House to activate any of the powers of the 1939 Act, he hoped the Government would be guided by the House on the affirmative order procedure rather than an order which reflected the kind of order which was in the temporary provisions Bill.

Otherwise the House would be in the situation of having to deal with an order which came into effect before the Commons had a chance to debate it. That would be a very serious situation. But if ministers think (he said) that in their dealings with other countries they are free agents who can yield to the pressure of other nations and just assume the con-

sent of the House, they would be profoundly mistaken.

This was important in Britain's relations with the United States and the EEC. Britain was the friend and ally of the United States and the whole House had expressed its support for measures to bring about the early release of the hostages.

But we have the right and the duty (he continued) to decide the nature and timing of measures that we can take to assist in their release. It is our judgment and not our obedience we offer.

The view of the House and the Government had been clear last week. It was to proceed slowly using modest sanctions as an accompaniment to diplomatic and political measures. Measures were not ruled out at a later date but it was not the view that now was the time to invoke them.

They had known the United States had a different view but that was not in any way sufficient reason for the Foreign Secretary to go further than the House had intended.

The lesson for the EEC is clear (he said). There can be no question of a common foreign policy or of speaking with one voice except on those occasions where it is the will of this House to do so.

The result of the Naples agreement and last night's reversal were a shaming. He did not welcome the situation where foreign

ministers in dealing with the EEC could be accused of being uncertain or irresolute. British ministers should say what they mean and mean what they say.

The Government would have to deal with the problem it had created for itself. The Foreign Secretary was bound to face some embarrassment but the most important thing for the House to understand was that in Britain it was the House of Commons that was supreme.

It did not mean British ministers could not make binding agreements. It meant such commitments had to be preceded by agreement in the House of Commons.

There was a clear need for greater co-ordination between Foreign Office ministers. There was a problem if senior ministers were obliged to undertake a series of overseas visits and junior ministers were given responsibility for handling sensitive legislation.

There was an obvious danger that senior ministers would become out of touch and insensitive to the needs and understandings of the House. This was more a problem when the Foreign Secretary was in the House of Lords.

There had been a classic example of such insensitivity yesterday. The Lord Privy Seal had made a number of tactless comments to Labour Ministers, had listened to the debate, he would not have made.

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Lord Privy Seal had been a shaming. He did not welcome the situation where foreign

## Brussels meeting to coordinate action

### House of Lords

Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, repeated what Sir Ian Gilmour said in the House of Commons in replying to the Commons emergency debate on sanctions against Iraq, particularly the announcement that the Government would not apply in imposing sanctions.

Lord Gorman-Smith, Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the Government's decision to limit the scope of sanctions was a disappointment. He said that the Government's decision to limit the scope of sanctions was a disappointment. He said that the Government's decision to limit the scope of sanctions was a disappointment.

The Government has (he went on) already informed our United States and European partners of the decision not to apply any element of retroactive sanctions against Iraq. He said that the Government's decision to limit the scope of sanctions was a disappointment.

He can be assured of our support in whatever further friendly representations he feels he has to make to our friends.

May we be assured that the Government supports the new United Nations initiative in Tehran, which coincides with the recent remarks by President Reagan and the decision of the United Nations administration to bring forward to next week the meeting of the Arab League in Tunis?

Will it be necessary to have another urgent meeting of the Council to apply the fresh decision on sanctions generally? If so, does Lord Carrington think that our

colleagues will all be content to allow sanctions to apply only to future contracts?

Is there not a danger that public opinion in America will be provoked by this reversal of policy? Might it not even increase the pressure on the United States to take military action in Iran which we all consider would be disastrous?

Lord Carrington— I share Lord Gorman-Smith's concern that this decision might have upon the United States. It is important that our allies should realize the situation in which the Government finds itself.

I am sure that Senator Muskie, who is a senator of some considerable standing, will understand the situation of a government which relies on Parliament for its support.

I am equally sure he will understand that it does not in any way mean that anyone in this country is backing away from the support given to the United States about the Iranian crisis.

Regarding the other eight countries of Europe, we are concerned that a meeting being urgently called in Brussels of the permanent representatives, not a council of ambassadors, will be a waste of time. We will support that if it is necessary to do so.

We intend not only that all of us should do the same things but that they should operate from the same moment. The other countries have been informed, but I do not know what the added value has been. I believe that the most likely way of achieving the release of the hostages is by diplomatic effort.

We will support that if it is necessary to do so. Our Ambassador there is doing so. I welcome that there has been a focus for the meeting of the Iranian Assembly.

## Figures represent facts of economic life

Green the world situation and the uncompetitive state of parts of Britain's industry, special de-

Mr. John Grant an Opposition spokesman on employment (Islington, C), said that the Government has cut the special temporary employment programme. When he was going to stop, he said that the Government had cut the special temporary employment programme.

Mr. John Grant—One of the extraordinary things about the special temporary employment programme was that, until recently, the people it was meant to cater for, the long-term unemployed, were not on the whole using it. The numbers had to be filled up by other people.

Since we cut back the scheme to develop areas, special development areas and other special areas the number of people eligible going into the scheme has gone up considerably.

Mr. Grant, answering further questions, said that at May 1 the provisional number of people registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom was 1,309,191.

Mr. Ronald Leighton (Newman, C), said that the number of people registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom was 1,309,191.

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public sector borrowing requirement. The figures represent the facts of economic life in Britain and the failures of successive Governments to get this right.

Mr. Ian Evans (Aberdeen, Lab.), said that the figures represent the facts of economic life in Britain and the failures of successive Governments to get this right.

Mr. Ian Evans—This is the highest May unemployment figure since the war and the highest monthly adjusted figure since records have been kept. As the Government was prepared to do a U-turn yesterday because of a serious mistake over the teachers' salaries and this is bound to be a factor in consideration of its future, which is now being discussed, I would not like to go further than that.

Mr. Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesham and Amersham, C), said that the figures represent the facts of economic life in Britain and the failures of successive Governments to get this right.

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great deal of attention to the points Mr. Howell has raised during the last few months. The only answer is greater economic activity to get down the numbers.

Mr. Howell (Kidderminster, C)—Since increases in pay far outstrip any increase in output and because of unemployment, does he think the justification for returning the Clegg Commission?

Mr. Howell—On the subject of the Clegg Commission, all I would like to say is that I believe it has made a serious mistake over the teachers' salaries and this is bound to be a factor in consideration of its future, which is now being discussed, I would not like to go further than that.

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## Draft codes on closed shop and picketing

The Government would seek to bring forward draft codes on the closed shop and picketing before the summer recess, and the full code would be introduced in Parliament in the autumn, Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment (Lowestoft, C), said.

Mr. David Knox (Leek, C) had written to the Minister about the long-term improvement of industrial relations. Mr. Prior said that the Government was considering the long-term improvement of industrial relations.

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Mr. Prior—I am constantly endeavouring to involve the force more in the decision affecting them. I am urgently desiring whether or not to further initiatives we can get this message across.

Mr. David Milled (South ashire, C)—Will the Minister say that he is taking steps to make representations before he publishes his draft code? Does he expect any such codes before autumn?

Mr. Prior—Yes, I would say any views on the codes closed shop and picketing are likely to be taken forward to the TUC and CBI before the publication of the draft code. Does he expect any such codes before autumn?

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## Minister says unions Bill has wide support

While British workers' organisations enjoyed greater powers and immunities than their counterparts in the industrial democracies, British workers themselves were considerably worse off, the Earl of Gower, Minister of State for Employment, said in moving the second reading of the Employment Bill which has passed the Commons.

The Bill, he said, had received considerable support as well as overt support. He would be surprised if it were not to be passed by a large majority of the House of Commons.

By whatever means they chose to measure public support, the Bill had it. The criticism it had to meet was that it did not go far enough: that public opinion within and without the House of Commons was not in favour of the Bill and the climate was right for much more comprehensive legislation.

A large majority of trade unionists believed that the proposals contained in the Bill were right and necessary, and the Opposition knew it.

Lord McCarthy (Lab.), for the Opposition, said the Bill was a dangerous and unfair attack on the rights of workers and their trade unions. It would not deal with any of the main economic and social problems.

The Bill denied the lessons of experience, ignored the realities of trade union life, and took the causes and roots of industrial conflict in contemporary Britain.

So soon after the Industrial Relations Act the Government was getting itself back into a box, a box like the one of 1971 which had a sign saying "Do not enter unless your exit is clear". At least, with the 1971 Act, they had said it was and of the line but not so with this measure.

In the two crucial areas, the closed shop and the right to use industrial action, the Bill was irrelevant and dangerous than the 1971 Act.

Union leaders would struggle with the Bill's provisions as they had done with the 1971 provisions. There was a danger that union leadership would pass into the hands of men who did not care what the law said and who were keen to defy it.

Lord Rochester (L) said he did not see why the Bill should not prove acceptable at least to the general body of trade unionists as well as to employers.

If trade unions had not already existed they would now have to be invented to keep management up to its job. Britain's industrial performance could only be improved with their cooperation. In the aftermath of last week's damaging day of action it was more than ever vital to secure that cooperation.

Lord Keith of Cadogan, in a maiden speech, said the Bill was sensible, workable and middle-of-the-road.

Lord Harris of High Cross said excessive power of British unions to obstruct improved techniques and to defend inefficient use of labour was the chief reason that British wages had fallen from approaching double the European level to near half.

Lord Allen of Fallowfield (Lab) said the Bill was unfair because it would remove many established rights of workers and would turn many moderates into militants.

This Bill (he said) has as much chance of being accepted by the overwhelming number of British trade unionists as a warship has a chance of being accepted by a group of licensed victuallers talking to an equally strongly motivated gathering of those who believe in the Band of Hope. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gundeach's comments came at the end of a long debate on a report from the Agriculture Committee which exposed sharp differences between and inside political groups, and inside the committee, on how a common organisation of the market in sheepmeat should be achieved.

The report, which called for a rapid decision on proposals for a common organisation of the market in sheepmeat, recommended that in the interim the French Government should be authorised to grant temporary financial aid to its producers and that ceilings on exports with in the Community be agreed on by the countries concerned and a timetable worked out in advance.

It said that the incomes of producers should be safeguarded by applying an intervention system for sheepmeat similar to that in the case of beef and lamb. Although there would be continued scope for imports from third countries, such imports should be properly monitored and that agreement's be concluded with third countries to ensure orderly marketing of agreed trade amounts of imports at prices which would not depress the Community market.

## Allegations mostly unfounded

Allegations made in a World in Action programme, banned by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, that the British Olympic Association, chairman of the British Olympic Association, urged him to support the decision to recommend British athletes to go to Moscow.

Mr. Keith Best (Anglesey, C) had said—Mrs Thatcher should draw to the attention of the British Olympic Association the revelation in today's issue of The Times by a former KGB official, and Tass correspondent, that several middle-Urals, KGB agents, welcomed the call by President Carter for a boycott of the Olympic Games because they hoped it would make the Kremlin think again about its decision to force itself upon Afghanistan.

The Prime Minister should urge Sir Denis Follows to think again in the interests of the British public and the peace of the world.

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## Olympics body urged by PM to think again

The Prime Minister revealed during a question time exchange that she had today written to Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, urging him to support the decision to recommend British athletes to go to Moscow.

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## Encouraging BR to reopen closed lines

Mr. Anthony Speller (North Devon, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill which would allow British Rail to reopen closed lines on an experimental basis without having to go through the costly and time-consuming procedure which applied at present under the Transport Act 1962 should British Rail seek to close a line.

He said it was better in times of fuel shortage and high fuel costs to move passengers by rail rather than by car.

It was worth a try to encourage people back on to the railways and to encourage British Rail to be more adventurous. At present they dare not reopen a line because they could not afford the cost of later closure.

The Bill was read a first time.

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## London Transport Bill

The London Transport Bill was read the third time.

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## Industrial training board

The Manpower Services Commission's review of industrial training arrangements, including the industrial training boards, will go to the Government in July, Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions.

Mr. Michael Brown (Brigs and Scunthorpe, C) had asked for a statement on the future of the training boards.

Mr. Prior (Lowestoft, C) said the Government would consider what action needed to be taken after receiving the report of the review.

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## TV licence evasion

Mr. Leon Brittan, Minister of State for the Home Office, said that the Government was considering the possibility of a new licence system for television sets.

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If Jean is to have a roof over her head - we need all the help we can get.

The British Home and Hospital for incurables was built 90 years ago to provide specialist care and attention for patients with progressive and incurable illnesses. It has fulfilled its objectives magnificently over these years thanks to the generosity of a wide circle of kind friends, for it receives no Government aid.

Now, against a background of constantly rising running costs, we find we have to replace the whole of our roof, some sixteen

thousands of tiles, at a cost of over £250,000.

Help us to continue to give our residents the care and security they need. £2 will put a new tile in place - if you can spare more it will be most gratefully received. Please make your cheque payable to B.H.H.H. Roof Appeal.

More than a hospital - much more than a 'Home'.

PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

The British Home & Hospital for Incurables, Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 6LB.

European Parliament Strasbourg

Proposals for a full intervention system in the European Community's mutton and lamb market, which would ensure a stable price for beef and lamb, were rejected by Mr. Pim Fortu



# The migratory behaviour of European birds.



**Greater Whitethroat**  
Summer: Sun-warmed scrub thickets all over Europe.  
Winter: Chiefly bush regions of the Sahel zone.



**Marsh Warbler**  
Summer: Chiefly eastern Europe.  
Winter: Bush and grass country of East Africa.



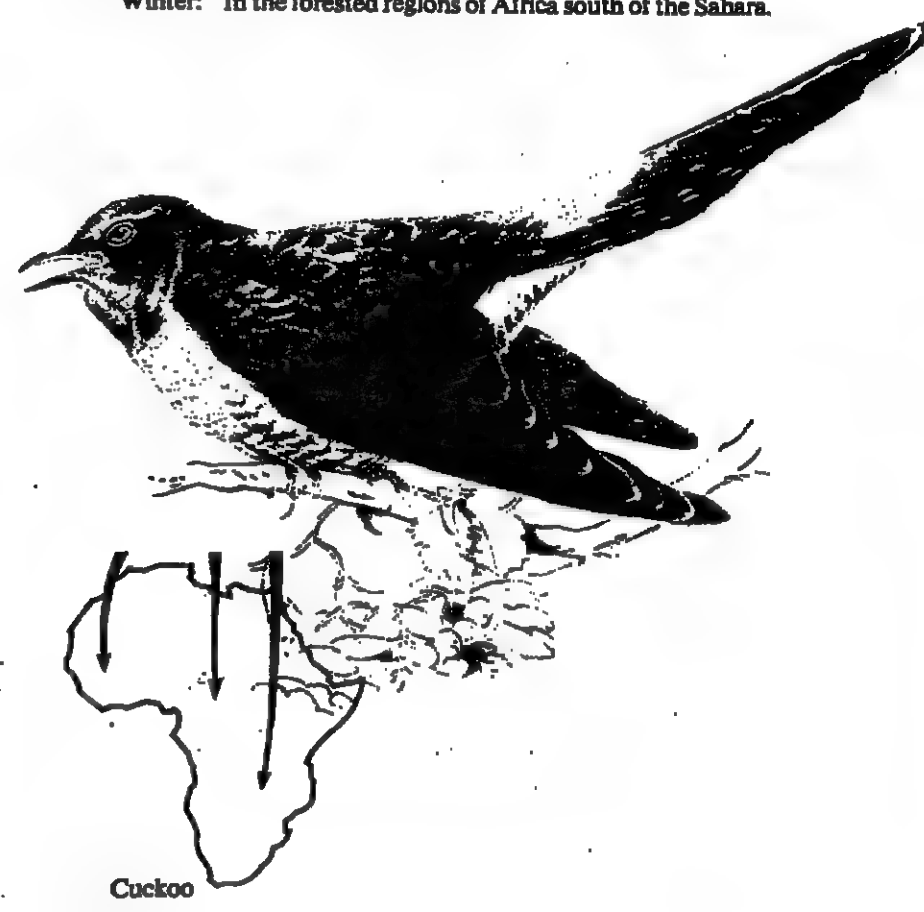
**Oriole**  
Summer: Central and southern Europe.  
Winter: In the forested regions of Africa south of the Sahara.



**Barn Swallow**  
Summer: Europe, except extreme north.  
Winter: Africa south of 10° north latitude.



**Red-backed Shrike**  
Summer: Central Europe.  
Winter: Between tropical Africa and the Cape.



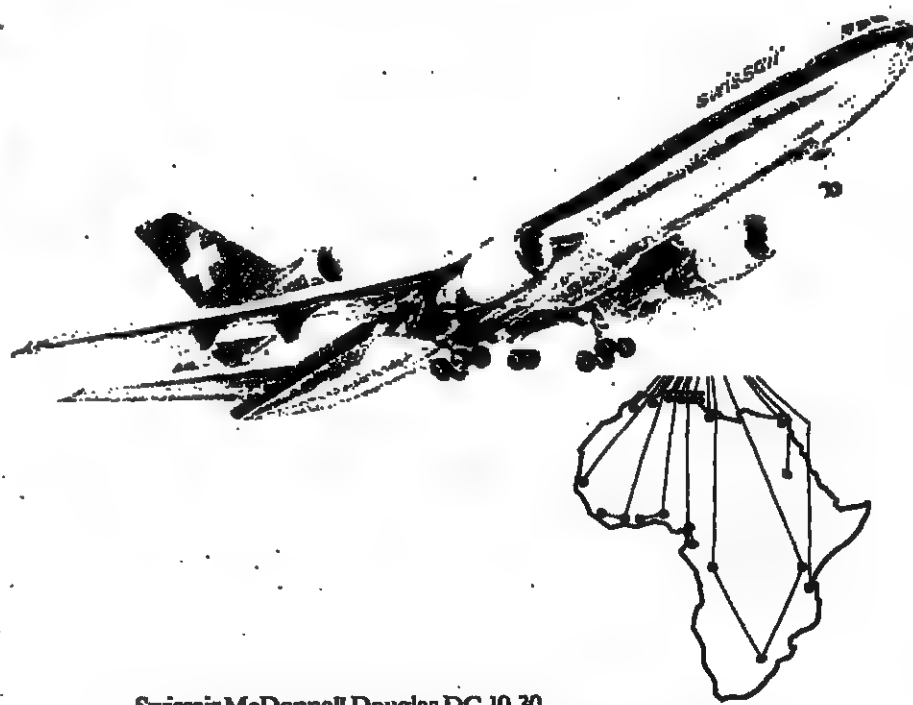
**Cuckoo**  
Summer: All over Europe.  
Winter: Savannas and forested regions of Africa.



**Swift**  
Summer: Europe, except for extreme north.  
Winter: Tropical and subtropical Africa.



**Redstart**  
Summer: Breeds all over Europe up to the tree-line.  
Winter: In the savannas and bush steppes between Sahara and equator.



**Swissair McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30.**  
Summer and winter: Central Europe (Switzerland) and Africa. Flies regardless of season, fifty four times a week from Switzerland to nineteen African cities. (Four times to Casablanca, twice to Oran, six times to Algiers, twice to Annaba, four times to Tunis, four times to Tripoli, five times to Cairo, twice to Khartoum, twice to Nairobi, twice to Dar es Salaam, three times to Johannesburg, twice to Kinshasa, once to Libreville, once to Douala, four times to Lagos, three times to Accra, twice to Abidjan, twice to Monrovia, and three times to Dakar).  
Research has shown that this bird appears in Africa with striking regularity at exactly the same hours, and flies back to Central Europe (Switzerland).  
Markings: White cross on red tail.

We are grateful to the Swiss Ornithological Station, Sempach, for their scientific counsel and information. All these birds are so-called "long-range migrants", who—except for those that hunt in flight (the swifts and swallows)—migrate at night, covering as much as 400 to

800 km in a single hop by exploiting tail winds. Studies have shown that they can cross the Mediterranean and the Sahara non-stop; they fix their position by the stars and the earth's magnetic fields. Further information on flight movements of the

DC-10-30 and its related species, the DC-8 and DC-9, can be obtained from your travel agent or Swissair.

**swissair+**







# Ward and Stephens summoned by Lions

From Richard Streeton  
Potchefstroom, May 20

The Lions XV, which played the Irish XV at Potchefstroom, are to be replaced by the Lions XV for the tour of South Africa. The Lions XV, which played the Irish XV at Potchefstroom, are to be replaced by the Lions XV for the tour of South Africa. The Lions XV, which played the Irish XV at Potchefstroom, are to be replaced by the Lions XV for the tour of South Africa.

# European scheme for festival that will be open to the whole world

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris  
British, French, West German, Netherlands and Swiss equestrian federations have made plans for a 1980 international equestrian festival with CIO (Concours Official International) status, open to the world, including those nations who have competed in the Olympic Games. The International Equestrian Federation, under the presidency of Prince Philip, have agreed to the holding of the competition.



Ward, whose goal-kicking made him an obvious choice.

possibly should not have set out on this particular track. Campbell, meanwhile, is now an inmate of a residential sports clinic in Johannesburg where specialist medical attention and sports training facilities under supervision are available. A slight hamstring tear has now been diagnosed: he will have treatment for eight or nine days and Mr Miller still has not given up hope of his being considered for selection on May 31. Davies, whose arm is still in a sling, trained today and will join Campbell in the clinic, but should be able to play in two weeks' time.

# Celebrations for start of Welsh centenary year

Massed bands, matted choirs and a parade of royal organisations and personalities will take part in celebrations to mark the start of the Welsh Rugby Union's centenary year in July.

# Rifle shooting

# Marksman's call for special general meeting

Malcolm Cooper, one of Britain's three world shooting champions, is demanding that the National Smallbore Rifle Association (NSRA) hold an extraordinary general meeting in an attempt to reverse Saturday's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

# Golf

# Mrs Bonallack penalised but finishes in front

Angela Bonallack lost one ball in a hole but she penalised herself two strokes for playing from the wrong tee, but still finished at first round leader in the English women's amateur golf championship at Aidsburgh yesterday.

# pton Park programme

on (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.30 and 4.00 races	EAZE STAKES (Maidens, 2-y-o; £1,425; 5f)
1. 1st Race (5f) 1.10pm	1. 1st Race (5f) 1.10pm
2. 2nd Race (5f) 1.25pm	2. 2nd Race (5f) 1.25pm
3. 3rd Race (5f) 1.40pm	3. 3rd Race (5f) 1.40pm
4. 4th Race (5f) 1.55pm	4. 4th Race (5f) 1.55pm
5. 5th Race (5f) 2.10pm	5. 5th Race (5f) 2.10pm
6. 6th Race (5f) 2.25pm	6. 6th Race (5f) 2.25pm
7. 7th Race (5f) 2.40pm	7. 7th Race (5f) 2.40pm
8. 8th Race (5f) 2.55pm	8. 8th Race (5f) 2.55pm
9. 9th Race (5f) 3.10pm	9. 9th Race (5f) 3.10pm
10. 10th Race (5f) 3.25pm	10. 10th Race (5f) 3.25pm
11. 11th Race (5f) 3.40pm	11. 11th Race (5f) 3.40pm
12. 12th Race (5f) 3.55pm	12. 12th Race (5f) 3.55pm
13. 13th Race (5f) 4.10pm	13. 13th Race (5f) 4.10pm
14. 14th Race (5f) 4.25pm	14. 14th Race (5f) 4.25pm
15. 15th Race (5f) 4.40pm	15. 15th Race (5f) 4.40pm
16. 16th Race (5f) 4.55pm	16. 16th Race (5f) 4.55pm
17. 17th Race (5f) 5.10pm	17. 17th Race (5f) 5.10pm
18. 18th Race (5f) 5.25pm	18. 18th Race (5f) 5.25pm
19. 19th Race (5f) 5.40pm	19. 19th Race (5f) 5.40pm
20. 20th Race (5f) 5.55pm	20. 20th Race (5f) 5.55pm

# Sea Chimes may founder against Main Reef

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Today's race meeting at Kempton Park is the one normally held this time of the year at Goodwood. It has been transferred to wood, which is expected to be completed in time for the big five-day meeting there at the end of July. The feature race this afternoon is the Clive Graham Stakes, which is run annually in memory of the man who commanded such enormous respect, not only as a racing manager but also as a person and a television commentator.

# Stoute looks north for some fat prizes

By Michael Seely

On Saturday the spotlight switches north to Haydock Park where the 15,000-guinea All-Ireland Handicap is the centrepiece of a fascinating programme. As usual this looks one of the hardest races of the season to win. William Hill have made Michael Stoute's impressive Esher Cup winner, Atlantic Boy, and Greenwood Star their joint favourites at 7-1.

# Newton Abbot NH programme

2.15 LORD MILDMAY CHASE (Handicap; £1,924; 2m 5f)	2.45 LESLIE REDFERN CHASE (Maidens; £1,349; 2m 15yd)
1. 1st Race (2m 5f) 2.15pm	1. 1st Race (2m 15yd) 2.45pm
2. 2nd Race (2m 5f) 2.30pm	2. 2nd Race (2m 15yd) 2.55pm
3. 3rd Race (2m 5f) 2.45pm	3. 3rd Race (2m 15yd) 3.10pm
4. 4th Race (2m 5f) 2.55pm	4. 4th Race (2m 15yd) 3.20pm
5. 5th Race (2m 5f) 3.10pm	5. 5th Race (2m 15yd) 3.30pm
6. 6th Race (2m 5f) 3.20pm	6. 6th Race (2m 15yd) 3.40pm
7. 7th Race (2m 5f) 3.30pm	7. 7th Race (2m 15yd) 3.50pm
8. 8th Race (2m 5f) 3.40pm	8. 8th Race (2m 15yd) 4.00pm
9. 9th Race (2m 5f) 3.50pm	9. 9th Race (2m 15yd) 4.10pm
10. 10th Race (2m 5f) 4.00pm	10. 10th Race (2m 15yd) 4.20pm
11. 11th Race (2m 5f) 4.10pm	11. 11th Race (2m 15yd) 4.30pm
12. 12th Race (2m 5f) 4.20pm	12. 12th Race (2m 15yd) 4.40pm
13. 13th Race (2m 5f) 4.30pm	13. 13th Race (2m 15yd) 4.50pm
14. 14th Race (2m 5f) 4.40pm	14. 14th Race (2m 15yd) 5.00pm
15. 15th Race (2m 5f) 4.50pm	15. 15th Race (2m 15yd) 5.10pm
16. 16th Race (2m 5f) 5.00pm	16. 16th Race (2m 15yd) 5.20pm
17. 17th Race (2m 5f) 5.10pm	17. 17th Race (2m 15yd) 5.30pm
18. 18th Race (2m 5f) 5.20pm	18. 18th Race (2m 15yd) 5.40pm
19. 19th Race (2m 5f) 5.30pm	19. 19th Race (2m 15yd) 5.50pm
20. 20th Race (2m 5f) 5.40pm	20. 20th Race (2m 15yd) 6.00pm

# Newton Abbot selections

By Michael Seely

6.30 Fleur de Gales. 6.55 Coffee Day. 7.20 DOUBLE HIGH is specially recommended. 7.50 Socia. 8.20 Leader Of The Pack. 8.50 Tabitha King.



# Pakistan: has General Zia got his Islamic priorities wrong?

cyclone over, say, the North Sea.

## Getting bitten when you can't bite back

Matters cannot be left here. Mr. van Straubenzee may say now be regretting his unbridled tongue, though he can hardly plead that he was impulsively carried away and thus said more than he intended, since not only was he repeating allegations made some months ago, but he went out of his way to repeat them. He has previously described, and describes again . . . that he had deliberated carefully upon his words before speaking them. It seems to me that there are two possible explanations. The first is for him to withdraw his charges from the place in which he made them (the House always makes time for a personal statement by any of its Members) to other places, so that they must be in the privileged precincts and face whatever consequences may follow. If he will do neither, the House of Commons, through the Committee of Privileges, must address itself to his conduct and will have to decide on one or the other. The country's opinion of its legislators, rarely high, has probably never been lower than today. It will fall still further if they demonstrate that they give themselves huge salaries and dignities at the same time and pay no heed to the way in which those privileges are exercised.

## Trying to pin down the change in the weather

This is a depressing thought not only for forecasters but for the public at large. It appears probable that the colder climate of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was not a mere passing phase, but a permanent feature of the earth's climate.

# LONDON DIARY

advertisement for Labor Airways. The news announced that the riot areas of Miami have been pronounced "war zones". The advertisement proclaimed that Miami is now the place people want to go to in the United States and Labor have a very cheap fare. A case of Fly the White Flag?

**Alan Hamilton:**

**051-227 3296**  
Liverpool Development Agency  
11 Dale Street, Liverpool L2 2ET

بكذا من الأصل







## THE NORDIC ECONOMIES

# Nordic Banking & Finance

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## Denmark

## Waves of woe are breaking

Mr Hansen, the archetypal Danish equivalent of Britain's John Bull, is not quite himself these days. Waves of economic woe in recent years have broken upon this latter-day Viking, this most extrovert and friendly of Scandinavians. Could the end of the "Danish dream" symbolized by the super welfare state, be in sight? he asks himself, as, with a sigh, he orders another (heavily taxed) lager.

The sad fact is that the once exemplary Social Democratic Dane is now being told by his Government and its economic advisers that the dream will have to be severely curtailed if Denmark is to avoid an economic crisis in the 1980s. By mid-1984, the Danes mean intervention by the International Monetary Fund within the next few years—stiff medicine for Mr Hansen, whose country still,

despite it all, enjoys the highest standard of living in the Economic Community. Put in crude figures, Denmark celebrated its exit from the last decade with a thumping balance of payments deficit in 1979 of 15,600m kroner (€1,200m) and more than 4 per cent of gross national product—twice that of 1978. In a Budget report published in mid-April, the Danish Ministry of Finance spells out the problem. The report predicts that if no government intervention is taken, the country's current account deficit will rise to 16,500m kroner in 1980 and gradually to 28,300m kroner by 1984. In the meantime, the net foreign debt will rise from the present 60,000m kroner (23 per cent of the gap) to more than 180,000m kroner by 1984. The report calculates also that without corrective intervention, unemployment

will rise from last year's 6.1 per cent to 6.5 per cent this year and to fall below that level (170,000) until after 1984 at the earliest. Moreover, the report says that gap, which amounted to 34,200m kroner in 1979, will, by 1984, be rising by only 3.5 per cent annually. Inflation, now running at 9.5 per cent, may approach 12 per cent by next year. Using hindsight, it is now clear that Denmark's boom years in the 1960s were fuelled by inexorably rising external deficits, with the preventive action being taken until the oil crises of the 1970s rammed home the country's endemic economic weaknesses. It has not recorded a balance of payments surplus since 1963. The crux of the crisis is, in many ways, energy. Resourceless Denmark relies on imported oil for 80 per cent of its energy requirements, and returns from its

North Sea gas and oil fields will not be fully harvested until later in the 1980s. In 1979 the bill for imported oil was about the same size as its balance of payments deficit, 15,600m kroner, and is expected to exceed 21,000m kroner this year. One government economic package for a new tough economic crisis package. The Government's latest economic package follows a 5 per cent devaluation of the krona last autumn—the first unilateral devaluation of the currency since the war—and a crisis programme passed last December limiting pay increases and freeing prices until 1981. The new package—presented to Parliament in early May after a month of negotiations—comprises tax increases (notably an energy) of 5,000m kroner and public expenditure cuts of about 8,000m kroner. The package also provides for 3,500m kroner of state revenue to help Denmark's

depressed export industries and limit unemployment. The new taxes hit incomes, electricity, oil and petrol, and value-added tax is to be raised from 20 to 22 per cent. Compensation to protect old age pensioners and other socially vulnerable groups from the worst effects of the package is also allowed for in the new package. Plans to impose a temporary state tax on property to increase weights tax on private cars, for means-tested pensions, and to channel 5,000m kroner from pension funds and insurance companies into investment capital for industry have all been shelved. While the Ministry of Finance has calculated that the package will stabilize Denmark's balance of payments deficit at about 16,000m kroner this year, reducing it then steadily until balance is achieved in 1989, experts

fear that further drastic economic measures will be necessary long before the current package expires in 1981. With new Opec price rises looming, many observers predict that there will be a puncturing of the present package and further stiff economic measures already by the autumn. Furthermore, a recent survey published in the magazine *Institutional Investor* reveals that Denmark no longer figures in the list of the top 20 most creditworthy nations in the world. Now lying twenty-first, Denmark has been ousted from its previous twentieth position by China. Mr Ivar Nørgaard, the Minister of Economy, recently predicted that if 1980s would see no let-up in Denmark's economic gloom, so Mr Hansen will have a hard time, although he is expected to survive.

Christopher Follett

## Sweden

## Dangerously dependent on foreign support

Despite gloomy forecasts by many Swedish bankers, the economy continues to expand. Preliminary figures for investment plans in 1980 show a continued rise in volume. Last year the nation achieved 4.25 per cent growth on a flood of exports, while consumer prices rose by 8.5 per cent. Disposable household incomes increased by a nominal 2.5 per cent and are expected to rise by 2.3 per cent this year, depending upon central wage negotiations under way. Most economists believed the gap would rise by about 2 per cent in 1980 amid tightening of demand policies which would restrict economic growth. In its economic policy statement earlier this year, the Government predicted 3.6 per cent in 1975 prices of 3.6 per cent in volume. A 4 per cent rise in exports was forecast.

The policy statement suggested that growth in gross domestic product during the year would slow to 4.7 per cent, while private consumption would nearly stagnate. Public consumption was expected to drop to 2.7 per cent in 1980 compared with 4.5 per cent last year. Sweden's external imbalance was caused mainly by rising oil prices, while economic balance within the nation has been disturbed by a faster growth rate in public sector spending than in Sweden's total assets. The current account's payments deficit is more than 12,000m kroner. The Government believed that economic policy this year should be characterized by bolstering growth and employment in the import and export competing sectors and reducing oil dependence. Limits in public and private consumption as well as measures for

disadvantaged groups in society were viewed as additional priorities. Mr Lars Wohlin, governor of the Central Bank, said that it would not be possible for Sweden to bridge an international recession by expanding domestic demand. Otherwise inflation running at about 9 per cent would be ignited. He added that Swedes are living dangerously in the sense that our dependence abroad stands out more clearly than ever. A survey published in February showed that industrial investments were expected to rise by 20 per cent in 1980 to a total of 17,200m kroner. Sectors reporting major increases were mines, timber, chemicals and steel. Industrial production in Sweden in January was up 7 per cent compared with the same month in the previous year, with the largest increase registered for engineering. The draft budget bill for 1980-81 presented by the Government suggested a record deficit of 35,400m kroner in the first year, ending in June. A revenue rise of 6.9 per cent for a total of 148,500m kroner was predicted, with expenditures advancing 9.3 per cent compared with 1979. Wage explosions in the late 1970s adversely affected Sweden's trading position. During this period, the nation lost nearly 20 per cent of its market shares. "The party's over, and the bills are in," said Dr Tore Browaldh, who presides over Svenska Handelsbanken and numerous Swedish and international institutions. "We created a wonderful inflation machine, and I hope we'll be among the first in the world to turn it off."

Dr Browaldh felt that the first years of the new decade would be difficult for his country, because domestic demand must be pushed downwards to sharpen international trade competitiveness. "But we are building on such solid foundations. We have got the new growth industries in advanced electronics and biochemicals and pharmaceuticals." Historically, Sweden has been dependent upon innovation and invention, whether it was the Ericsson telephone or the hair-dryer. "We have a vast array of technological experience to draw upon," Dr Browaldh said. "A successful pharmaceutical company like Astra, for example, has the most rewarding collaboration with universities, and we have Nobel Prize winners in medicine."

Swedish industry is introducing robots faster than anywhere else in Europe to improve competitiveness. Only the United States and Japan have more industrial robots, with Sweden claiming nearly 10 per cent of the world total. The Kånefeld company in Stockholm, for instance, is Europe's biggest manufacturer, supplying about 400 robots to Europe and the United States since 1967. Sweden's high labour costs and pioneering work environment protection laws have meant that robots were introduced early. More than 5,000 robots are expected to be operational in Sweden by 1985, with the bulk of production destined for export. Swedish robot engineering is regarded as so advanced that research groups are still testing ways to use the machines. In a recent experiment at the University of Nottingham, for example, a task force successfully determined how a robot manufactured by a Swedish company could perform a palletizing operation.

Roger Choate

## Finland

## Revaluation an answer to overheating

Finland is still in the middle of an unprecedented export boom, and the signs of impending difficulties have not yet reached Helsinki. On the contrary, upward revision of this year's growth estimates is a weekly task for Finnish economists. In February government officials predicted that this year's growth will be 4.5 per cent. But already in March Mr Abbi Karjalainen, acting Governor of the Bank of Finland, spoke of 6 to 7 per cent growth. This means that Finland will experience a second very good year. Last year the growth rate exceeded 7 per cent.

Present optimism has been strengthened by the fact that the wage settlements reached in this spring's negotiations were rather moderate for a boom year, averaging just over 10 per cent. No overall framework agreement was reached this year; all the biggest unions have reached agreement with the employers, but smaller unions could still cause unpleasant surprises.

The favourable situation has made overheating the most imminent concern for the Government and the Bank of Finland. They are trying to hold inflation down and avoid the serious imbalance in foreign trade which usually follows a boom in a country that imports most of its machine tools and energy. Officials have resorted to using a weapon previously unheard of in Finland: revaluation of the Fimmark.

Last autumn the Fimmark was revalued for the first time, and the overall strengthening of the Fimmark in 1979 was 2.3 per cent against the basket currencies. In January the Government widened the fluctuating limits of the Fimmark, and the Bank of Finland used this to revalue by a further 2 per cent in late March.

Latest Efta estimates are that Finland will be able to keep its inflation below the Western average, as it did last year, when its inflation was 8.6 per cent. The 1978 recession affected Finland especially badly because it had lost its international competitiveness through excessive inflation. Correcting the situation demanded harsh measures, which included devaluating the Fimmark, raising interest rates and tough fiscal measures. The price included a record 8 per cent unemployment.

Unemployment has eased during the present boom, but it still stands at nearly 6 per cent. This is a sore point for the Social Democrats and the Communists, who form the present coalition Government with the non-socialist Centre Party. The Government is led by Mr Mauno Koivisto, Governor of the Bank of Finland, and it has kept the economy on a tight rein. Unemployment helped to keep the wage settlements more moderate than exports dared to hope for, and the Government has a good chance of keeping the country away from serious economic difficulties.

An important confidence-building factor is the state of industry. The recession forced companies to trim their organizations, and they are now much better prepared to meet difficulties. Also, the wide national accord which was created during the recession and which is deeper than anything seen before in peacetime is still visible, as memories of the recession are not forgotten.

The balance of trade went into the red at the end of 1979, with a deficit of Fmk1,000m (€125m) recorded during the first two months of this year, but the situation does not resemble the dark years in the latter half of the 1970s when deficit records were made. The trade deficit comes



Shop-floor banking. This portable mini-bank has been installed in a television factory at Salo in Finland. Cash can be withdrawn by inserting a plastic card and punching out the amount on the keypad. The customer also gets the balance of his account. There will soon be 100 such banks in Finland.

from oil prices. Finland buys most of its oil from the Soviet Union, and the Soviet trade is conducted on a barter basis, which means that at the end of a five-year period a balance is reached. New export deals have been made with the Russians, and they are expected to correct the deficit, which was about Fmk2,000m last year. All this means that free trade with the Western countries is in the black. Export demand continues to be strong. Last year the volume of exports rose by 10 per cent and the value by 23 per cent.

The situation in the forest industries has improved all the time, and mills are running more than 95 per cent of their capacity. The industry has been able to improve its market share in West European markets has been most encouraging. This year has brought in new and important machine tool orders, and especially the paper machinery builders have been able to announce several new orders from all over the world. Shipyards were able to conclude major deals during the winter. Even the market for luxury cruise liners was reopened after an interval of several years. Overall, exports to the EEC and Efta countries rose by a third in value last year. Oil prices made the Soviet Union the biggest single trading partner, followed by Sweden, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Finland's banks registered a 16 per cent growth in lending in 1979, which was in step with the growth in the value of total growth. The favourable situation overall and the good balance of payments brought money to

Finland in the first half of 1979, but this was reversed by the emerging trading deficit and the high level of lending rate in other countries. Finland had to follow suit, and it increased the lending rate first by 1.25 per cent in November 1979 and a further 0.75 per cent in February 1980. This stopped the depletion of currency reserves.

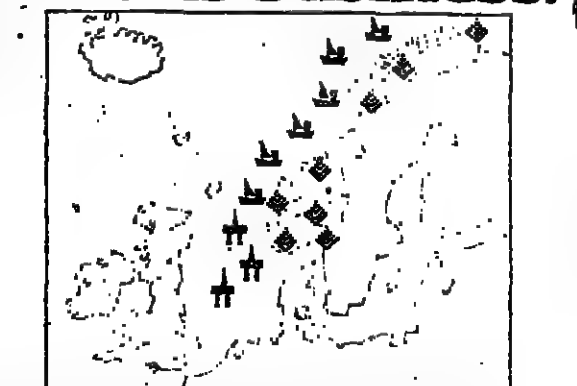
Because of the obvious danger of overheating, the Bank of Finland started to tighten credit at the end of March. The bank had issued a warning in November 1979, but this did not calm the credit markets, and the bank had to make a clear statement: control credit or tougher measures will follow swiftly. The Bank of Finland pointed out that especially housing and consumption loans must be curbed. Last year saw a 30 per cent rise

in housing credits, and a 30 per cent rise in consumption loans grew faster. The bank also as commercial banks to postpone investment credits until next year, whenever possible. Investments are running, and the Bank of Finland wants to ensure that some of the activity is saved for next year, when recession is likely.

In its circular letter to commercial banks, the Bank of Finland pointed out that consumption must be controlled tightly if the inflation rate is to be kept down. A balance of payments deficit, a tolerable deficit, is a danger to the balance of payments abroad and a fast growth rate form a dangerous inflation, which threatens to restart runaway inflation, and the latter has been the most serious postwar economic headache.

Olli Kiviniemi

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## Norway

# Over-optimism yields to sobriety

Nations would envy prospects for the world economy were gloomy. This is crucial to Norway, which has about half of its economic activity involved in oil. The policy of subsidizing industry to maintain full employment has also left the country with a distorted industrial structure. Finally, and most important, the reports of prospective oil profits created a spirit of over-optimism, as many groups rushed forward to get their share of the oil wealth.

There can be little doubt that the prospective wealth from oil is great. With the average tax on the oil companies raised recently from 69.2 to 81.8 per cent, the Ministry of Finance projected on March 21 paid taxes and royalties of 281,000m kroner (\$25,000m) from 1980 to the end of 1985. Although this may be reduced somewhat by policies which will be adopted as a result of recent events, it is still a lot of money for a country of four million people.

The difficulty is that figures like this leave important considerations out of account. They assume that no disaster will befall the world, such as a halt to the oil supply from the Middle East or a serious drop in the world economy. They also assume that nothing will happen to the oil installations or pipelines in the North Sea, which will seriously affect the flow of oil and gas.

Furthermore, figures related only to the income from oil leave out of account what is likely to be happening to other exports. In this connection, in its latest report on Norway, the OECD predicts that the non-oil current deficit is likely to widen, largely absorbing the increase in nominal oil revenue.

Aware of these realities, the Government is trying to pursue a sober policy, based on giving priority to paying off foreign debts. If the OECD estimates prove correct, Norway will manage to clear off only a quarter to half of them by 1985.

After hearing so long, however, about the benefits of oil, many people want to see them in the concrete form of increased wages and tax reductions. This was reflected in the recent wage negotiations between the labour and employer federations. A mediated agreement was finally reached when the Government sweetened the offer with 1,400m kroner (\$124m) in tax reductions and child subsidies. The settlement is inflationary, but the Government is still hoping to keep Norway's inflation level (which is mounting) below that of the rest of the OECD. Whether the combination of increasing prices on imports and domestic pressures will permit this remains to be seen.

In addition to the questions of what to do about the foreign debts and wages, the Government is confronted with some rather difficult policy decisions.

about industry. These involve particularly what to do about the aluminium and ferro-alloy industries, which consume so much energy.

The Government proposes to increase the cost of energy to these industries. Its efforts to rationalize industry are, however, inhibited by its unbending determination to maintain full employment. Not only full employment but a district policy which largely perpetuates the population pattern.

According to a recent official report, by the end of this decade Norway could be getting about a quarter of its gross national product and nearly half its exports from oil. This is a lot, particularly when one considers the risks in the North Sea. Furthermore, in a desire to Norwegianize the oil industry, the Government has proposed to take on an increasing share of the risk.

It is not yet entirely clear what impact recent events in the North Sea will have on all this. Certainly, the bubble of over-optimism has been punctured. Government officials returned from their Easter holidays in the mountains in a sober mood. Mr Odvar Nordli, the Prime Minister, set the tone by declaring that Norway could not afford to pay so high a price to human lives for its oil venture. Norway is, however, already heavily dependent on the oil income, and the pressures to move forward—even at a somewhat reduced pace—are strong.

A recent report of the Central Bureau of Statistics concluded that "with a weak economic trend abroad, a high level of demand, a tight labour market and a continued weak competitive position for manufacturing industry, the problems which characterized the Norwegian economy in the middle of the 1970s may easily re-emerge." Furthermore, "it will be difficult to enjoy the fruits of the profitable oil activities without having an adverse effect on manufacturing industry's competitive position".

John Ausland

## Iceland

# China angles for favour of fisherfolk

There are new sagas being played out and written in Iceland as the Chinese set out to woo the islanders away from the influence of the Soviet Union.

For many years the extreme left-wing socialists have had a major role in politics, but at the end of 1979 the communist-dominated coalition government collapsed. After the election in December it took several weeks and three attempts to form a new government. Finally, in February, Mr Gunnar Thoroddsen, deputy chairman of the Independence Party, emerged after much political manoeuvring as the new Prime Minister and leader of a new majority Cabinet.

The influential socialist left, which forms the People's Alliance, was held by many to be responsible for the continuing price rises during its six-year term of office. There has always been a high rate of inflation, but since the early 1970s it has risen steeply each year, reaching 60 per cent in 1979. Some economists on the island believe it may reach 100 per cent by the end of this year.

As Mr Jonas H. Haralz, general manager of Landsbanki Islands (the National Bank of Iceland) put it: "We have gone from creeping inflation to Latin inflation." Between the 1950s and the 1970s inflation had been held at less than 10 per cent, but that was still a high level, three times the OECD average. "We were on a par with countries like Finland, Australia and New Zealand," Mr Haralz said. He added that the communists could not take the blame for the sudden rise of inflation.

We are prime producers," he says. "Like all prime producers we have a commitment to full employment, and this has contributed to the problem. "We had too many goals, too much expansion, and

could not control the monetary system and economic expansion." He said the country had suffered from a fixed exchange rate which had subsidized exports for too long. But now a floating rate had been introduced which meant easier borrowing on the Euromarkets.

Iceland relies heavily on fishing and has one of the most modern and efficient fleets in the world. Catches in 1979 reached a record 1,632,000 tonnes compared to 1,548,000 tonnes the previous year. Vigorous attempts have been made to diversify the economy by developing aluminium smelting and ferro-silicon production.

Exports rose last year by 12 per cent to \$790m. There was an overall balance of trade surplus of \$23.5m, slightly down on the 1978 figures. The acute rise in the cost of oil imports—mostly bought on the Rotterdam spot market—at \$151m had a major effect on all sectors.

Gross national product grew in real terms by only 0.7 per cent (2 per cent per capita)—a good deal less than the target of 3 per cent. This was less than the 4.2 per cent for 1978 and 6 per cent for 1977.

According to the Central Bank, wages and salaries rose by an average of 43 per cent but, because of the indexation system employed, it was a real increase of only 3 per cent. Unemployment remained at a negligible 0.5 per cent. The high cost of oil, much of which comes from the Soviet Union is a major consideration in the current round of negotiations and new supplies are being sought including Britain and Saudi Arabia. Wages are normally agreed on a quarterly indexed-linked basis.

The United States is Iceland's biggest single trading partner, taking \$1,000m worth of exports last year. The total to all EEC countries was \$6,000m. Iceland's largest bank, the Landsbanki, is a state-owned bank, and the island's economy for the use of the

strategically important NATO naval base at Keflavik, a contentious subject as far as the People's Alliance Party is concerned. Had they gained control in the December election it is possible that the question of the NATO base remaining might have been raised once more.

For this reason, according to some observers, the Chinese mission has been active in cultivating influential contacts and building up considerable good will as they have been doing in Finland—which also has a special relationship with the Soviet Union.

Although much criticized, Keflavik is important economically and has a number of valuable spin-offs. About 1,400 islanders are employed directly, or indirectly, on the base and several joint development schemes have taken place, such as a new district heating system for 12,000 people. In addition, the island's civil airline has a subsidized international airport.

Plans to build a multi-million kroner terminal building have been shelved, for the moment, because of the financial situation this year, but the strategic importance of the base is increasing because of the general international situation and increased Soviet activity in the Nordic regions. Last year, NATO aircraft flew 170 interception flights from the base to meet Soviet aircraft, more than twice the average.

There is generally a good relationship with the United States. Apart from direct exports, one company, Isbjorninn, has established a marketing company, the Coldwater Seafood Corporation, in the United States to sell its products under the Icelandic Brand label.

It has one of the most modern processing plants in Reykjavik where all the fish-filleting and packing lines are fully computerized by IBM and financed by the Landsbanki, one of the big banks in the island. The others include the Urvalsbanki (fisherman's bank) and an agricultural bank—all state-controlled but operated independently.

Michael Frenchman

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## Worry over future of economy

Although oil has been of great benefit to the Norwegian economy, Norwegians must give more thought to how dependent they should become on oil. Mr Knut Getz Wold, Governor of the Bank of Norway, expressed this view in a recent interview with John Ausland on the prospects for the Norwegian economy. The interview took place not long after a hotel platform overturned in the North Sea, with the loss of 123 lives. This event has precipitated a debate in Norway on the future of the oil venture.

In view of the general state of the world economy, Mr Getz Wold is concerned about the future of the Norwegian economy. If Norway is to solve its economic problems, he says it will have to follow a prudent course. This includes, above all, maintaining Norway's competitive position in the world economy and using the oil income to pay off the large foreign debts which Norway has acquired in recent years.

In your recent annual address, you said that "the dismal prospects for 1980 and the great uncertainty about the trend in the world economy in the coming years entail great challenges for the Norwegian economy". Could you elaborate on that?

All the forecasts, such as the OECD and the IMF, predict either a zero or small rate of growth for the industrial world. The Norwegian economy depends on world market conditions, since nearly half our income comes from world trade. The sensitivity of our economy varies from sector to sector, but oil has helped us to get through these years as well as we have.

What do you see as the main problems confronting the Norwegian economy?

Our main problem is to maintain the improvement in Norway's competitive position which took place during the past two years but which has only partially compensated for the deterioration during the preceding years.

Another problem is to resist the pressures on the Government to spend the oil income. As a result of oil investments and the Government's counter-cyclical policy, there is a large foreign debt hanging over Norway. The prudent thing will be to pay this off.

A recent government report

Another important reason is that spending still more of the oil revenue in Norway would inflate our economy and undermine the competitive position of many industries often located in outlying districts. Thus, I believe we should use our increasing oil income to pay off our debts.

You noted earlier that Norway is having some difficulty competing in the world market. Could you comment on what happened and on the prospects?

There was a combination of factors: wages rose more quickly than elsewhere and the exchange rate of the Norwegian kroner increased. Productivity went down, often because of "hoarding of labour" in industries faced with reduced demand for their products. The net result was that unit costs rose sharply until 1977, and we found it difficult to compete. The recent wage and price stop helped a good deal to reverse this development.

But there are now strong pressures for wage increases again. I would like to be optimistic, but it is not easy.

Some of our major industries, like aluminium and ferro-alloys, have an important competitive advantage these days because of relatively cheap hydroelectric power. Also, our pulp and paper industries now fare well.

The Government is preoccupied with maintaining full employment, even at the expense of other factors in the economy. Could you comment on this?

You must understand Norwegian history. Just as the Germans are obsessed with inflation as a result of their experience between the wars, so Norwegians feel strongly about unemployment.

While the insistence on full employment limits the Government's options on economic policy, I see no possibility that there will be any change. All political parties agree on this point. It would help if there could be more mobility of labour—and that may be possible.

Norwegian taxes are among the highest in the world. What effect do these have on the functioning of the economy?

For one thing, they blunt incentives. For another, they encourage the growth of the "underground" economy. Let me say that the egalitarian income distribution in Norway has important social and political advantages.

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"International Herald Tribune, October 3, 1979

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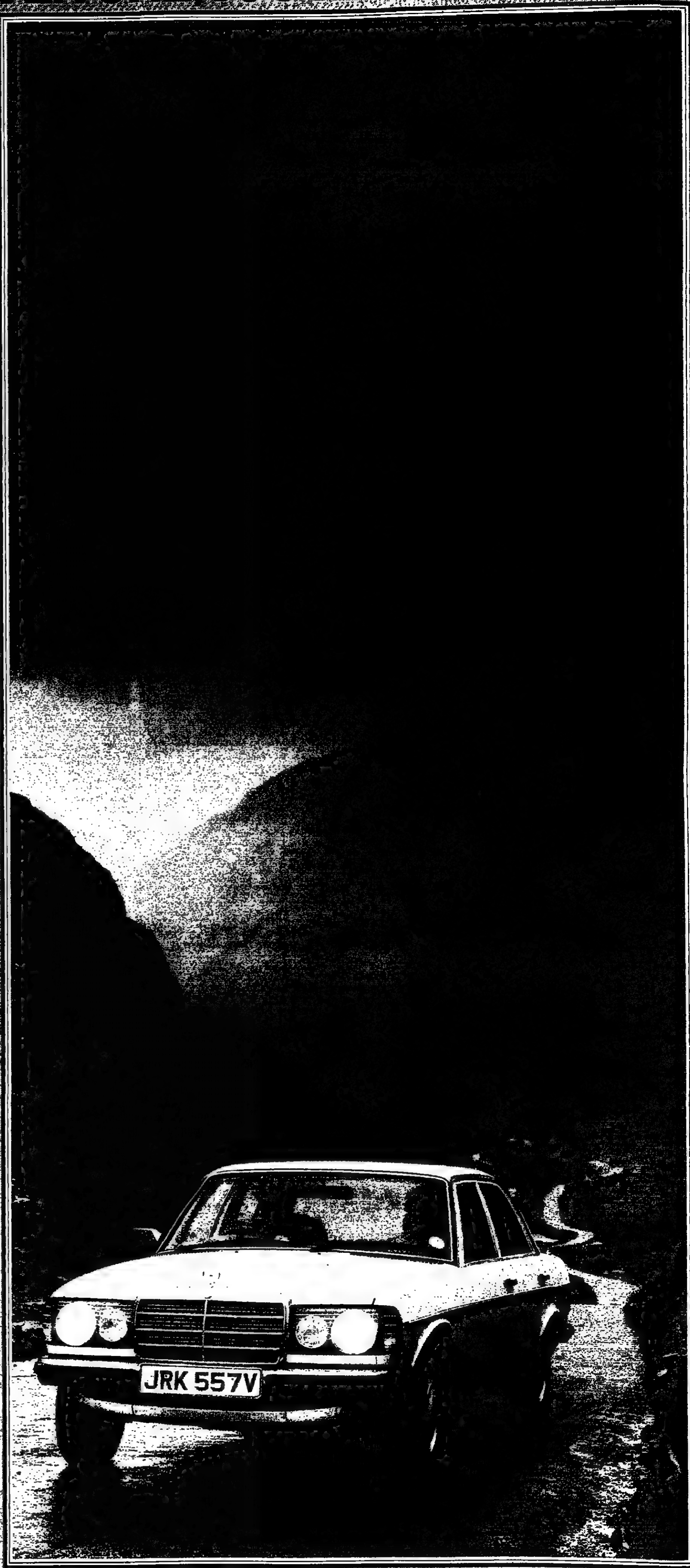
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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Public sector pay rises must be below inflation rate, Chancellor says

By Caroline Atkinson

As part of the growing campaign to limit public sector pay rises, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, yesterday stressed that pay settlements in the public sector must be below the rate of inflation.

His remarks at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry came after a plea from the president of the CBI that the Government should take a lead and restrain public sector pay increases.

Sir Geoffrey said that the Government was concerned about the level of wage rises in public and private sectors, and that from now on wage increases must be below the annual rise in the retail price index.

There has been mounting criticism of the huge pay rises enjoyed by the Government's own employees this year. This week the Prime Minister and a group of ministers met to begin a review of public sector pay which is aimed at cutting public workers' wage rises in the coming pay round. As a rough rule of thumb ministers

appear to think that the new pay awards must be below whatever is the prevailing rate of inflation.

Sir Geoffrey blamed the large catch-up settlements awarded as part of the Clegg comparability exercise on the last Government. He said that they had determined the level of public service which Britain could now afford.

The Chancellor was keen to refute suggestions that the Government was so obsessed with its money policy that it did not believe the importance of pay rises. Clearly ministers have woken up with a start to the importance of public sector wage rises in affecting inflationary pressures in the economy.

Sir Geoffrey also defended the present high exchange rate and high interest rates, while acknowledging that his audience felt strongly that these were making life difficult for industry. He said that he had no doubt that interest rates would come down later this year, but that it was necessary to be cautious now about bringing them down.

Both the Chancellor and the Prime Minister have recently indicated that the present record level of interest rates is likely to remain for some weeks yet. However, Sir Geoffrey said that this would make it all the more possible to have sustainable lower rates of interest later on. But he urged that his caution should not be interpreted as pessimism.

Sterling's exchange rate was not greatly under his control, the Chancellor said, insofar as it was he could only try to push it down at the risk of endangering the Government's money supply targets. A lower value of the pound would also exacerbate inflation by increasing import prices, Sir Geoffrey added.

Ministers have been trying to push the connection between high pay rises and unemployment, and Sir Geoffrey repeated the theme yesterday. He said that moderation in pay demands would help people in industry to keep their jobs and prosper.



Sir John Greenborough: More needs to be done to convey the message on wages to the shop floor.

Sir John, who is expected to be selected to serve for an extra year as deputy president at today's annual meeting of the CBI, also made a scathing attack on trade union leaders' attitudes to pay.

Trade unions made no attempt to restrain wages when the last Government had brought inflation down, he said. "They appear to be adept at pulling out the plug but they have yet to understand that this causes the jobs and living standards to drain away with the bath water—leaving an inflationary tide-mark."

He said that the message has got across in some companies that their ability to pay and maintain their markets and maintain people in employment has required realistic settlements.

"But more needs to be done to communicate the basic message on pay to the men and women on the shop floor. We cannot go on paying ourselves more than we, as a nation, earn. Winning the battle against inflation is still the number one priority."

### CBI plea to publicize 'realities'

By Patricia Tisdall

A public appeal to the Government to do more to get the message of economic realities across to the workforce was made by Sir John Greenborough, president of the Confederation of British Industry last night.

Sir John was speaking to 1,400 leading businessmen at the CBI's annual dinner. He asked Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the guest speaker, to confirm that the Government recognised the problems created by public sector pay increases. These problems had an "inevitable implication" for the private sector and the CBI urged the Government to explain the consequences of high wage settlements to rank and file workers.

"The policy of live now, pay later is a policy of personal and national suicide," Sir John said. "It can only lead to higher and higher unemployment, rising prices, more and more firms going to the wall, and a lower standard of living for all."

Private employers are worried that they will not be able to hold pay settlements if public wage agreements again escalate in the next pay round. According to Sir John, the Government is not doing nearly enough to explain the results of large pay awards to union members.

Sir John said no single going

rate had emerged from the wide range of pay settlements in the private sector in the current pay round. "It is clear that the message has got across in some companies that their ability to pay and maintain their markets and maintain people in employment has required realistic settlements."

### Shares in St Piran suspended

By Peter Hill

Shares in St Piran, the controversial mining and property company, were suspended by the Stock Exchange yesterday pending an announcement by the Takeover Panel on whether an obligation to bid for the company has been met.

The obligation to bid was incurred at the beginning of April when the Takeover Panel ruled that a number of companies involved were controlled by Mr James Raper, a Far East financier. The most important of these is a Hong Kong company, Gasco Investment, which controlled 34 per cent of St Piran.

However, last night a St Piran spokesman said the company understood Gasco intended to bid but it was having difficulty raising the cash. The Takeover Panel ruled that the bid should be made at 85p a share, making the 8.3 million shares not owned by the alleged concert party worth about £7m. The suspension price was 63p.

### Ladbroke drops casino operations

By Peter Wainwright

Ladbroke, the property, hotels and holiday group, finally withdrew from the casino business yesterday.

Its last in London, the Park Tower casino in Knightsbridge, was shut down at 4 a.m. It had been opened just three years ago with John Conte and Omar Sharif helping Mr Alex Alexander, managing director, to launch the gaming.

The group's three Mayfair casinos—the Hertford Club, the Park Lane Casino and the Ladbroke Club—were shut five months ago after a court ruled that Ladbroke were not "fit and proper persons" to hold gaming licences.

In court it was said that wealthy gamblers had been seduced by the offer of a "free" Ladbroke casino. Ladbroke and Hyde Park Casinos, prominent among Ladbroke's critics was Mr Victor Lowmes of the Playboy Club.

Later, Lord Widgery, the

Lord Chief Justice, endorsed the ruling of Knightsbridge Crown Court.

A statement from City and Provincial Gaming Holdings (CPGH), an independently run subsidiary set up with the advice of merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell in the hope of saving the casino licences, said that Ladbroke had decided to discontinue its interests in the casino industry.

In a statement, the Gaming Board said it had decided that "following the surrender of the Park Tower licence and the withdrawal of the notice of appeal in respect of the other three London casinos, it will now apply to the licensing authorities for an adjournment of the hearing of the board's objections to renewal of the licences held by CPGH for the 11 provincial casinos."

The Gaming Board will then consider applications for certificates of consent which, if granted, would enable other persons to apply to the courts

for the transfer of these 11 licences.

Last night, Mr Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbroke, commented: "The Gaming Board decision leaves the group free to build up its existing interests in leisure and bi-fi and develop new ones. If institutional shareholders are dissatisfied with my stewardship, it is the first I've heard of it."

The Gaming Board announcement also clears the way for Ladbroke to press ahead with the sale of provincial casinos on lucrative terms. At the end of March, Ladbroke concluded a £4.4m deal to sell five provincial casinos in Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Middlesbrough and Stockton to the Reo Stakis Organisation, the Glasgow-based hotel and gaming group which already has 12 provincial gambling houses.

This deal can all likelihood now go ahead. It will probably make Mr Reo Stakis head of Britain's biggest provincial casino business. There was however no mention of

other operators being allowed to run the London gaming clubs.

The five provincial casinos made profits last year of £1.1m, but the London clubs are thought to have made £18m or so last year.

In addition to the deal with Reo Stakis, City and Provincial Gaming Holdings is negotiating with several parties for the sale of the other provincial casinos. It plans "early agreements".

Last year Ladbroke had record pre-tax profits of £49.2m. Half came from casinos and lotteries. It is estimated that this year Ladbroke's non-gaming operations are capable of returning around £30m, and the Gaming Board decision suggests that on an annual basis, Ladbroke is still a £33m profit a year business.

The shares yesterday rose 8p to 165p. At the end of March they were only 122p, though once last year they stood at 243p.

### Opec unity damaged by Iraq rise

By Nicholas Hirst

Iraq yesterday effectively ruined Saudi Arabia's latest attempt to restore unity to the pricing structure of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, with its price rise of \$2 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia last week increased its \$2 to \$2.5 the price of its light crude which before the production cutbacks in Iran created a free-for-all was used as the benchmark for assessing the quality differentials of all Opec crudes.

At \$2.5 it equalled the official government selling price elsewhere in the Gulf. If none of the Gulf states followed the Saudi Arabian increase, Opec could have moved towards unified pricing at its meeting next month in Algeria, even if a precise system could not be restored.

The attempt was damaged by the \$2 increase announced this week by Libya and Indonesia and a \$1 rise by Algeria. Had the Gulf states remained steady a structure may have re-emerged.

The decision by Iraq, the world's second largest exporter of crude, to raise its prices by \$2, with Kirkuk crude going to \$30.18, gives little chance that Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates will hold off from putting up their prices. Instead of moving towards unity, all the Arab states will have achieved is a general raising of prices by \$2 a barrel.

Iraq's decision to raise prices provides an extra point for the unilateral meeting of the 21-nation International Energy Agency in Geneva.

Mr David Howell, the British Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday the price rises would feature as an important topic in the discussions.

### Bank Governor defines need for 'successful supervisory regime'

By Roman Eisenstein

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, reminding bankers of the deep financial crisis of 1973-74, said yesterday he regretted that there appeared to be a number of people whose memories of that period have become surprisingly selective.

Mr Richardson was addressing a lunch organised by the Financial Times for foreign bankers.

Discussing the Bank's controversial paper on liquidity, he said that "as the supervisory authority, we have to address ourselves not only to the adequacy of liquidity of the individual institution but also to the liquidity available to the system as a whole."

A careful assessment needs to be made of the degree to which the modern techniques of liability management and mismatching liabilities and assets of fixed term are being underpinned by adequate levels of liquidity.

The Governor, urging bankers to conduct the debate in a calm and open minded way, accepted that it was difficult to apply well established principles of prudent banking to changes in the financial markets and new banking techniques. He tried to reassure the bankers, some of whom have been alarmed by the harsh criticism of the liquidity proposals, by saying the paper was only the first attempt to present a common concept and that the Bank was seeking a response to the ideas it put forward.

The Bank's proposals on liquidity suggest various levels of cash and negotiable instruments cover for different levels of deposits. Most banks have been opposing the Bank of England's views.

Mr Richardson's address discussed the Banking Act and three consultative papers, on liquidity measurement of capital adequacy, and foreign exchange exposure. The Governor said that the Bank needed general principles to be able to fulfil its day to day supervisory responsibilities. These should take into account the particular circumstances of each financial institution.

"A successful supervisory regime," he said, "will want the banking system to breathe comfortably and will seek to ensure that its basic tenets are essentially consistent with the institutions' own perception of commercial prudence."

Mr Richardson expanded on the reasons for the Banking Act which came into force last year. One was the fringe banking crisis of the mid 1970s when "many deposit taking institutions were effectively unsupervised and where the public perception of the status of different kinds of deposit takers was extremely blurred."

Another was the need to harmonize regulations within the European Economic Community. There was a requirement to give the force of law to the First Community Directive on credit institutions that there should be prior authorization before an institution could become a deposit taker.

Under the Act, all deposit taking institutions need to be authorized, but not all are banks. There are two tiers of structure under the Act: deposit banks from other deposit takers.

The Bank of England has already published two lists of banks and other deposit takers, and a further list is expected soon. The City is watching to see whether some "borderline" cases—certain finance houses, some foreign banks and certain

other institutions—will get the banking accolade. Yesterday Mr Richardson warned that the authorities never intended to set up a "great divide" between favoured banks and others.

"We are concerned," he said, "as we have always been, to permit and encourage progression for those institutions which may wish to move from the licensed deposit taker category to that of recognized bank."

The Act lays down that a bank must have high reputation and standing and offer the full range of banking services. Many institutions the Governor pointed out, have no wish to offer the full range of banking services, so "classification as a licensed deposit taker is not to be seen of itself as impugning the status of an institution—and certainly not its integrity and competence of its management or the good name of the institution generally."

Mr Richardson told the bankers that the introduction of more formal supervision would not result in a rigid legalistic system. The consultative papers on capital adequacy, foreign exchange exposure and liquidity were not, he said, "tablets of stone."

He sought to reassure by pointing out: "We are in no way in a business of constraining innovation and enterprise in the banking community."

The initial reaction of bankers who attended the lunch was generally favourable. The American bankers, so far the staunchest critics, appeared soothed. Mr Frank Riley, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, who is also president of the American Bankers Association in London, described the speech as "forthright and exceptionally focused on the problem."

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### Timetable for enterprise zones is agreed

By Our Industrial Editor

The Government plans to announce the sites selected for development as enterprise zones in July, and by November the boundaries of the selected sites will be agreed.

This timetable was announced yesterday by Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, who said that Whitehall had asked for detailed proposals from local authorities to be submitted by the end of this month.

Local authorities will release full compensation for rate income lost, and its total cost will be between £5m and £10m. The concept of enterprise zones formed a major feature of Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech in March. The Government sees such zones providing a real impetus to the desire to stimulate the growth of small and medium sized companies and encourage the entrepreneurial flair which it believes is waiting to be tapped.

Mr King, in a statement after the legislative provisions for

### Shares in St Piran suspended

By Peter Hill

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However, last night a St Piran spokesman said the company understood Gasco intended to bid but it was having difficulty raising the cash. The Takeover Panel ruled that the bid should be made at 85p a share, making the 8.3 million shares not owned by the alleged concert party worth about £7m. The suspension price was 63p.

### Record profit by National Freight Corporation

By Peter Hill

The Government's prime target for return to private ownership, the National Freight Corporation, recorded a trading profit of £20.2m last year.

It is expected that shares in the NFC will be offered to private investors some time next year and Mr Bobbie Lawrence, the chairman, said yesterday: "The prospect of becoming a public company is faced with confidence."

Although affected by industrial action last year, the NFC managed to increase its net profit to £2m, £1.7m higher than in the previous year.

The corporation paid a total of £8.1m to the government in the form of interest on the government's investment in NFC.

### Talbot cuts 1,300 jobs

By Ronald Faux

Talbot announced another 1,300 redundancies among office and shopfloor workers at its Linwood car plant.

The latest lay-off, to take effect in August, brings the total redundancies declared at Linwood in the past five months to 2,800 and cut the plant's labour force to 5,200. The company said the cuts shocked union leaders at the plant. Mr Dave Sharp, of the Transport and General Workers Union, said he was bitterly disappointed.

### King & Shaxson

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. T. S. Hahler, M.C.

to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on the 12th June 1980.

In my statement of last year I told you of my intention to hand over the day to day running of the business to Mr. William D'Abbas who is now Chief Executive. I am pleased that the Company is able to show a good profit and an increased dividend in difficult trading conditions. During the year M.L.R. rose by five points to 17% which inevitably caused temporary book losses.

Your Directors recommend that a final dividend of 4 pence per share, making a total for the year of 5 pence per share on the Ordinary shares of 20p each should be paid out of a net profit of £574,610. Your Directors feel that the exceptionally large increase is appropriate after the ending of dividend restraint, but they emphasize that future increases will be related to the results of trading during the year.

It may be of interest to you that at the time that I joined your Board in November 1946, when your Company became public, the published assets amounted to £887,000. They have now increased to £7,276,000 without any additional outside capital and after paying the maximum rates of income and corporation taxes. I feel that this growth is satisfactory in relation to the market conditions during the period when Bank Rate was 2% at the beginning and M.L.R. is 17% at the present time.

During the year we sustained the sad loss of Sir Giles Guthrie, one of our Jersey Fund Managers' Board, who died after a long illness. He did much to build up and establish the Funds that we manage in Jersey. I am glad to say that we retain the family connection through his son, Mr. Alastair Guthrie, who is a member of the Board of King & Shaxson Ltd.

Although King & Shaxson (Ireland) Ltd. has traded profitably during the year there has been a balancing reduction in the assets of this subsidiary due to the fall in the parity of the Irish Punt which has had a small effect on the assets of the subsidiaries in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

I look forward to the forthcoming year with confidence that the Management will seize any opportunity for making a profit if and when rates begin to fall.

David Hewson

### PRICE CHANGES

Corn 5p to 540p	Manch Livers 5p to 220p
Wheat 10p to 735p	Plaztons 13p to 195p
'A' 1p to 555p	Solihely PB 14p to 497p
8p to 165p	Ultramar 6p to 334p
40p to 640p	Weeks Petrol 5p to 415p

6p to 435p	Home Chem 5p to 110p
4.5p to 4.4p	MK Electric 5p to 175p
2.0p to 2.02p	Rio Tinto 8p to 355p
30.60p to 28.5p	United Bisc 6p to 204p
69.75p to 66.25p	UC INVEST 6p to 433p
3.72p to 2.65p	
13.23p to 12.6p	
8.58p to 8.40p	
9.83p to 9.43p	
4.23p to 4.06p	
99.50p to 94.50p	
11.45p to 11.10p	
1.16p to 1.10p	
1985.09p to 1987.09p	
545.00p to 520.00p	

### THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells
£1 = 2.09	£1 = 2.02
30.60p	28.5p
69.75p	66.25p
3.72p	2.65p
13.23p	12.6p
8.58p	8.40p
9.83p	9.43p
4.23p	4.06p
99.50p	94.50p
11.45p	11.10p
1.16p	1.10p
1985.09	1987.09
545.00	520.00

### Newspaper plans satellite link for simultaneous print on both sides of globe

### Tribune pulls the wraps off new technology

The world's first English language newspaper to be simultaneously available to readers on opposite sides of the world has an editorial staff of only slightly larger than that of a medium-sized English provincial paper and aims to achieve its goal for a cost of £2m.

The International Herald Tribune, which was once a village newspaper for the American community in nineteenth-century Paris, is modest in style, circulation and manpower. It sells 127,000 copies daily, each consisting of 14 to 16 pages of news, mostly from agencies, edited by a production team of some 33 journalists. The paper has just seven of its own reporters.

But what sets the "Trib" apart from its competitors is that at an early stage the paper

set out to benefit from every gadget of modern printing technology it was able to lay its hands upon.

It is for this reason that next September, the paper, which three years ago faced financial difficulties, will be on break-even tables in the Far East when the same issue is still being printed and distributed in the early hours of the morning in Europe.

The technology which makes the latest leap of the Tribune possible is facsimile page transmission. A satellite link will connect Paris to a printing centre in Hong Kong. The paper now sells about 2,000 copies daily in Asia for between £150 and £2, and hopes to achieve a circulation of 20,000 selling at 50 or 75 cents per copy.

The Tribune first used facsimile page transmission in 1974 when it established a link by cable between Paris and a printing company in Uxbridge.

The increased sales which resulted from its entry into the British morning newspaper market spurred the paper to open a similar link with a Zurich printing plant in 1977, giving it breakfast sales over a large area of Western Europe.

But the paper's publisher, Mr Lee Huebner, admitted in London yesterday that the publication faced "a very difficult future" in 1977.

The paper's answer was to turn to computerized editing and typesetting technology involving editorial staff in direct input of editorial matter in the publishing process.

After long talks, without the

loss of any issues through industrial action, the unions accepted a package which involved a reduction in the production staff from 180 to 30, with jobs elsewhere being found for many of those displaced.

The paper's cost base, which must now be the lowest of any international English language newspaper, is further improved by the fact that it can take much of its news from agencies run by the New York Times and the Washington Post which, in partnership with the Whitney Communications Corporation, own the Tribune.

Such a financial structure will doubtless be the envy of newspaper proprietors in London, where new technology remains under wraps.

David Hewson





## China to run container ship service to Europe

China will launch its first scheduled direct container service from Hongkong to Europe on May 30, initially operating twice monthly sailings to London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen. The service will be operated by the China Ocean Shipping Co (Cosco), based in Peking. Previously, Cosco ships with their yellow funnels and red stripes conducted only non-scheduled cargo services to south-east Asian ports and sometimes to Europe.

### £35m EEC grants

The European Commission has approved grants totalling £35m for Great Britain in the second allocation from the 1980 budget of the European Regional Development Fund. Biggest single grant is £6.3m for a new bridge over the River Foyle in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

### Deadline extended

The United States has postponed until June 20 a decision on what action it will take to counter British quotas on two American textile products, a European Community spokesman said in Brussels. The Commission had requested the delay from the original May 20 deadline.

### Swiss deficit wider

Switzerland's trade deficit in April widened to 1,263m Swiss francs from 1,230m in March and from 302.3m francs a year earlier, the Swiss statistics office announced in Bern.

### Accounting plea

The United States National Foreign Trade Council says in New York it has asked for revision of proposed new European Community accounting rules, which it claims will hurt United States multi-national corporations.

### Chinese seek advice

Technicians and engineers from Peking, Shanghai and Canton will seek help and advice from Hongkong authorities in the expansion of Shun-chu municipality (Soon City), which borders Hongkong, from a population of 300,000 to two millions in 10 years. An area of one million square feet will be developed.

Japanese investment will raise colour set production in Wales by 10 pc

## Sony to spend £10m on television tube factory

Sony Corporation is to increase British production of colour television tubes by more than 10 per cent with a £10m tube factory next to its television set assembly plant at Bridgend, South Wales.

It is the second move this year to increase British tube manufacture after it shrunk in 1977 when the Thorne group pulled out of the industry. Philips, the Dutch electronics group, is Britain's only existing tube maker and has just started a two-year programme to raise production by 25 per cent to 1.5 million tubes a year. Increased automation is being used to tackle production costs.

Sony is one of the five Japanese television makers established in Britain and it will be producing by next year 27-inch tubes for sets that will be aimed mainly at export markets in Europe. Construction of the factory is due to start in September. The tubes will be of Sony's Trinitron design which is not used by other makers.

Mr Akio Morita, chairman and chief executive officer of Sony Corporation, who was in London yesterday, had reservations about how far automation will be taken at the factory and at extensions now under construction at the Bridgend television set manufacturing plant.

But many of the techniques that have put Japanese makers ahead of British manufacturers are expected to be incorporated. One indication of the automation programme's extent is that although Sony's present Bridgend factory employs about 750 people the extension and the tube factory will add about 200 jobs for a doubling of production.

Production capacity is expected to be about 150,000 colour sets a year although this could rise towards 200,000 within a Sony's decision to expand at Bridgend.



Mr Akio Morita: guarded about automation.

which will bring its British investment up to £20m, was partly based on the idea of bringing more of the total manufacture to one site. But Mr Morita said the company was also influenced by the excellent record of the Welsh factory with its good industrial relations.

It could bring Sony's proportion of British origin of components to 90 per cent or more although some decision, such as on the suppliers of the blank glass tubes, remain to be made. Some of the more complex components are still likely to come from Japan.

Sony UK, the British subsidiary at Bridgend is financing the new investment with the help of government development

area aid. Sony UK already exports more than 50 per cent of its colour television production.

This year it became the first Japanese electronics company to get a Queen's Award for exports. When the tube-making factory comes on stream the export ratio is expected to rise substantially.

Sony's move to set up its first tube making factory in Europe, comes as the phase alternative line (PAL) patent agreements are running out. They precluded Japanese makers from importing into Europe their larger colour television sets.

This will increase competition in the British and continental markets but Sony's tube venture, cutting freight and packaging costs on imported components, does not necessarily point to other Japanese manufacturers established in Britain taking the same route. The Sony system, which uses one instead of three electron beam guns, prevents Sony buying in tubes in general use, and forces the setting up of specialized tube production.

But Matsushita Electric last month announced a doubling of colour television set output in Britain at its Cardiff subsidiary, a £2m expansion aimed at raising production to 120,000 sets a year.

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, welcomed the Sony investment yesterday. He said it showed what an attractive investment prospect Britain was for overseas companies.

Later he opened a new London headquarters of Dow Chemical in Hounslow and praised Dow's "important investments" in Britain.

Derek Harris

## British exporters confident of keeping open Iran trade route

By David Hewson

British business with Iran is not likely to be seriously affected by the government's trade sanctions.

Companies involved in Iranian trade were worried by the backdating of the measures to November 4 which has now been removed after pressure from backbench MPs. But as far as the bulk of future business is concerned, there is a growing confidence among traders that the route to Iran will remain legally open.

Apart from the fact that such key areas as banking, food and medicine, and long term contracts as the Tabor car assembly deal are specifically excluded from the sanctions, no mention is made of re-export. This leaves the way open to British companies to ship goods into the Middle East and wash their hands of them when it comes to the question of destination.

The main route for such shipments is certain to be through Dubai, the principal port of the United Arab Emirates. The port has a substantial Iranian population and is already heavily involved in both legal and illegal trade with Iran from Port Said and the more modern complex of Port Rashid.

Far from fearing the introduction of sanctions, Dubai traders have made it clear to British exporters in recent weeks that they would welcome sanctions because they will bring trade to them.

Dubai shippers have active links with Iranian ports and have been busy circumventing American sanctions for some time by running goods on the 160-mile trip from Dubai through the Straits of Hormuz to the Iranian coast.

The importance of Dubai as a trade mart is emphasized by the fact that it is Britain's second biggest market in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia, and bought imports worth £305m from Britain last year.

The British Government has acknowledged that the sanctions would be more a way of showing support for the Americans than an economic weapon against Iran.

The measures are considerably weaker than the last sanctions applied by the Government against Rhodesia. The failure of those measures, which were supported by a military blockade and helped by the fact that Rhodesia was landlocked and supplied by one main railway link, has since become apparent.

The Government was forced to concede at an early stage that, given the effects of the Rhodesian sanctions, the possibility of similar measures against Iran, which has a considerable coastline and only one directly unfriendly neighbour, Iraq, having any real economic threat was minimal.

Business houses involved in trade with Iran were maintaining a discreet silence last night over how they would react to sanctions, and it seems clear that those who decide to circumvent the measures by shipping through Dubai, and possibly Oman and Kuwait, will not publicize their dealings.

Though British trade with Iran fell back steadily last year, there was something of a revival in the first three months of 1980 which encouraged a number of firms which were cautious about the country to negotiate contracts.

British exports to Iran totalled £54m in April, up almost £34m on the previous month. The trade slump which followed the overthrow of the Shah was reflected in last year's trade figures which showed that British exports had totalled £20.6m, compared with £751.2m in 1978.

## Norway plan threatens UK chemical producers

From John Huxley

Oslo, May 20

Norway is planning a further extension of its petrochemical industry based on feedstocks from the North Sea. The move will pose a threat to the domestic and overseas markets of British and other Western European producers.

Saga Petrochemical is hoping to bring on stream by 1986 another ethylene cracker based on natural gas liquids and downstream plants for the production of plastics materials. A total investment of about £330m is envisaged.

Final approval must be given by the Norwegian authorities, which are concerned that the plant should be sited if possible in an area of high unemployment. However, the Government has indicated a wish to see the chemicals sector expanded.

Saga already has a sales operation in the United Kingdom to market plastics produced at a petrochemical complex opened recently at Bamble on the west coast of Norway. The company claims to supply between 2 and 3 per cent of the United Kingdom plastics requirement but hopes to increase its share to 5 per cent.

Its decision to press ahead with a second stage of development comes at a time when plastics prices are generally depressed, there is little or no profit, and European producers are grappling with the problem of overcapacity in polyethylene and ethylene itself.

Saga's plans for a 300,000 tonnes a year cracker are being formulated as chemical companies in Britain begin to question seriously whether demand is sufficient to support two plants under consideration for Scotland. These are an Esso cracker at Mossburn and the proposed Dow plant on the Cromarty Firth. Chemical companies are particularly keen to see tentative plans for the Dow plant scrapped.

However, saga argues that it will have a significant advantage through its access to feedstocks. Mr Eric Tandberg, its president, says that natural gas liquids from the North Sea will continue to be available for plastics production whatever happens to the supply and price of petrol.

British companies, including ICI and BP, who share a joint venture cracker at Wilton on Teesside, are also anxious to secure supplies of gas liquids from the British sector of the North Sea. This would reduce their dependence on the traditional feedstock naphtha.

Saga participates in the Bamble complex through partnership companies, which also include Statoil and Norsk Hydro which the Norwegian government has either a full or part share.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### EEC energy tax plan

From Lord Bessborough

Sir, In view of the continuing lack of progress in the EEC energy tax plan, I put forward the following thoughts:

During the debate in the Lords on May 1 on Lord Sherfield's motion to take note of the report on EEC energy objectives, I ventured to draw attention to the communications of the Commission to the council dated March 20 on energy policy and possible fiscal instruments for raising Community revenues from energy. One of the main recommendations of the Lords committee was that much greater resources should be allocated to the energy sector.

I will not recapitulate here the various possible alternative methods of raising such funds but only add that on reflection I believe that the fairest solution would be to apply a very low percentage tax to all energy imports into the Community and not merely to oil.

It has been pointed out to me by an authoritative source that oil supplies will probably not increase to match increasing demand and that there will be a large growth of coal imports. The major oil companies are moving into this business and there are plans in a number of European countries to build coal terminals to receive and distribute supplies from Australia, South Africa, the United States and others.

The effect of an import tax would be to stimulate coal production within Europe. In the same way a tax on imports of enriched uranium would enhance the position of both the French Eurodif and the Tripartite Urenco enrichment plants. A tax on gas imports would encourage production from the Netherlands and the North Sea.

Most of the EEC countries have some indigenous energy sources—coal, oil, natural gas or uranium enriched or otherwise. All could, where practicable,

develop wind, wave and solar energy. All could generate electricity and heat using EEC enriched uranium or EEC produced plutonium. All countries—not only Britain—would draw some benefit, and since the United Kingdom is closer to energy self-sufficiency than the others such a tax would go some way to balancing the United Kingdom budgetary contribution to the EEC.

By analogy with the common agricultural policy such an energy tax might even reverse the threatened energy shortage and produce an energy surplus.

As a member of the budgets and energy committees of the new European Parliament and of the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities I must admit that such a tax, which would only need to be at a very low rate, has strong attractions. Coupled with some adjustment of the financial mechanism and the suggestions of Mr Madron Seligman, MEP that the British should buy more from within the Community—including import levy payments to the EEC, I believe that such a tax would greatly reduce the deficit greatly reduced to the point where we might almost become net beneficiaries rather than large net contributors.

I should like to see an expert study produced taking into account these possibilities as well as what we presently receive in Community grants and loans through the regional development funds and in the energy sector in which there could also be increased investment—a study which might show what level of energy tax would be necessary in different circumstances in order to achieve the happy end I would welcome comments on this subject from your own specialists and readers.

BESSBOROUGH,

House of Lords,

London, SW1.

### Effect of rising RPI

From Mr David M. R. Keate

Sir, In your issue of May 5 Brian Connell quotes the Prime Minister as saying: "The retail price index will obviously go down sharply when the effect of last year's Budget drops out of the yearly index. We shall know about that in August."

Let us be clear now that although the annual rate of increase may decline, the retail

price index, which is not quite the same thing but is what most people's finances are governed by, will continue to increase.

We are, of course, used to such sloppiness in politicians and economic commentators. It does nothing to increase confidence in their grasp of public affairs.

DAVID M. R. KEATE,  
52 Huntingdon Road,  
Cambridge CB3 0HH.

### Junk mail under attack

From Mr Tim Matthews

Sir, Mr David Gordon (May 19) has given us a useful tip on how to deal with unsolicited letters. A few years ago, when working as associate producer on a nightly coast-to-coast television programme from New York, I discovered and was delighted to give publicity to an organization which called itself The American Society for the Cross-Fertilization of Junk Mail.

Among ASCFJM's recommendations to its members were: (a) that any prepaid envelope from a firm soliciting business should be filled with material from another company's mailing list and posted; (b) that extra holes should be punched in any do-not-send-or-mutate computer-cards and returned to the correct address; (c) that any computer-rendered invoices should be overpaid by 1 cent, thus causing immense perplexity.

TIM MATTHEWS,  
Remma Documentaries Limited,  
7 Chislehurst Road,  
Richmond,  
Surrey, TW10 6PW.

### Side effects from bank carte

From Mr A. J. Hutton

Sir, The operation of a bank carte in this country has side effects which are always immediately apparent.

According to a report in *The Times* it took unions just five hours of action to secure a wage increase of an explosive cent from the clearing Mr Lief Mills for the union. It was reached only months after the last but not "the banks were profitable".

Unfortunately for the financial sector who liked to earn their profit latest settlement will be a serious "knock on" effect salary structures as a whole.

The phenomenon of a bank carte is now recognized as a matter of public concern. They are gathered, with parent blessing of office, in an ever increasing deleterious effect on cost and selling price of money was greater than United Kingdom.

It appears that the great privilege in exchange of control. The bank will further turn the on any incipient competition which could also be increased investment—a study which might show what level of energy tax would be necessary in different circumstances in order to achieve the happy end I would welcome comments on this subject from your own specialists and readers.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. HUTTON,  
Middle Temple Library,  
London EC4A.

### 14 years of co-prospecting

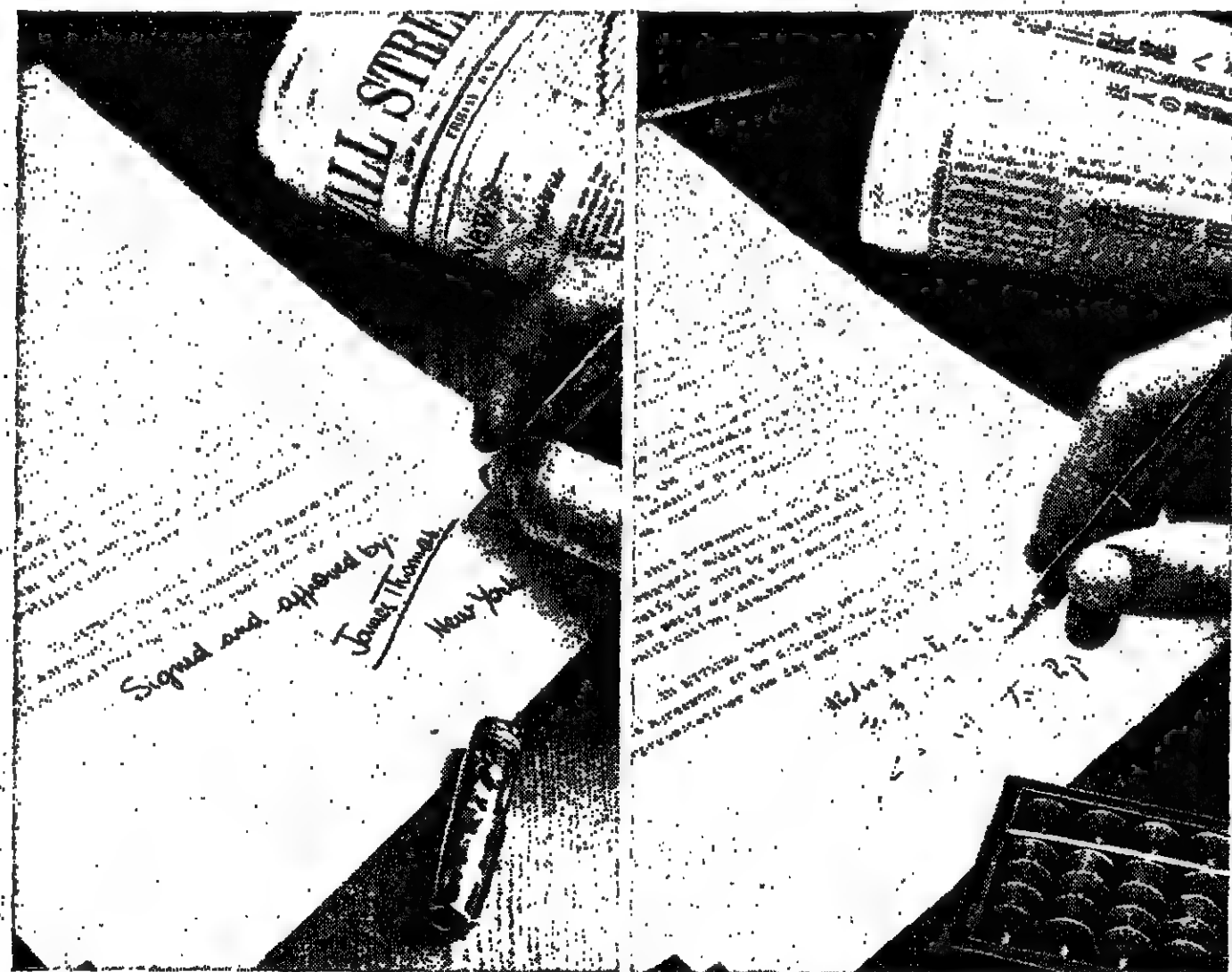
From Mr Donald Davies

Sir, Mr F. S. Cole (Letter 13) can be assured that drilling operations in the coed locality are far from over. On the contrary, substantial deposits of coal have been revealed by the action work undertaken.

Admittedly, the drilling programme has been a long and arduous one, but the cost and the time taken to get for some time yet. Never have we a duty to set clear picture of all the reserves which may be able for the benefit of the country.

As a person with a long worldwide energy shortage. For this prospecting similar to the wooded area is taking in very many parts of the country.

Incidentally, the cost of the exploratory work around Pencaen, represents a small fraction of the coal so far revealed. Yours sincerely,  
DONALD DAVIES,  
Member,  
National Coal Board,  
Hobart House,  
Grosvenor Place,  
London SW1X 7AE.



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### RECORD RESULTS

The preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December 1979 show:

- \* Pre-tax profits increased to £12.9 million
- \* Attributable profits increased to £8.5 million
- \* Earnings per share increased to 14.9p
- \* Dividends increased to 3.75p per share (5.36p gross)
- \* Net Tangible Assets (after SSAP 15 adjustment) attributable to shareholders increased to 67.3p per ordinary share

The improved results were earned both at home and overseas. The group has a strong trading base with a substantial work load in the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JD on Wednesday 25th June 1980—copies of the annual report available from the Secretary.

### Our business development 1979

31.12.1979		31.12.1978
DM 3,524 Mio	Balance sheet total	DM 3,307 Mio
DM 1,137 Mio	Loans	DM 1,178 Mio
DM 2,087 Mio	Due from banks	DM 1,728 Mio
DM 214 Mio	Bonds	DM 353 Mio
DM 3,264 Mio	Deposits	DM 3,098 Mio
DM 127 Mio	Capital Funds	DM 108 Mio
10%	Dividend payment	10%

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# A time for prudence

ries of the secondary banking crisis 3/74 are not so distant that the lessons were learned then can now be d. So it is clear that the Banking Act Bank of England papers on liquidity, adequacy and foreign exchange are, in part reflect an awareness that a must be the watchdog over the next ears or so if difficulties are to be d in the banking system.

is no such liquidity crisis on the s but it is a wise moment to take and tighten where necessary pruden- requirements.

unarely, the discussion can be held in dely calm climate even though the prospect gives cause for concern. lending has been soaring ahead of a recession for example, and there are about the Euromarkets, rified by strictures from the Bank of Inter- al Settlements.

so, it was inevitable that whatever ank of England proposed to regulate ide the banking system more firmly e resisted. The banks have, by and reacted like wild horses for the first ralled in a typical Western. On the England's side the strategy has been e and discussion and clearly the or is anxious to maintain the Bank's e approach towards the banking

ission is no bad thing given the times and even if nothing concrete emerges end, the debate will in itself be an e to troubles. The present exercise, a valuable constructive—and it may t to have been essential

ever, to force a company through the expense and aggravation of producing separate accounts for the purpose, if the information is available elsewhere anyway.

Surely the answer to this problem is to require separate accounts only if the information required cannot be obtained from the main accounts?

## "Shell"

### The contribution from gas

"Shell's" gas and crude oil operations are now beginning to make their mark on profits, helping to offset weaker volume trends because of the mild winter and continued pressure on downstream margins in the opening quarter of this year.

Knocking out the by now ritual adjustments for stock profits—which rose from £135m last year to £320m in the first quarter because of the sharp rise in crude prices—and for currency translations—where the strength of sterling turned last time's £67m gain to losses of £70m— "Shell's" stated 16 per cent net income rise to £718m falls to a more modest 12 per cent improvement to £468m, still well above the £400m quarterly average last year.

Taking into account last year's first quarter losses of £32m arising from Shell's share of the General Atomic nuclear losses the underlying improvement is more like 22 per cent, however.

The main message that is now starting to come through in group results is that "Shell" is transforming itself from a traditionally crude short oil concern into one with much better access to crude supplies. First-quarter figures have been helped by the higher value of equity crude although with gas flaring cutting the North Sea contribution from 149,000 to 124,000 barrels a day the full effect here has yet to be felt.

The contribution from gas is also having a material effect with higher prices offsetting a volume drop of around a tenth outside North America, and that is before gas prices have really started to catch up with oil price rises.

Elsewhere the reshaped tanker fleet has helped stem the profits drain from marine operations while the cut of the barrel involving a switch to higher margin products is also coming through more strongly, helping the refining and marketing operations.

Chemicals are still proving a difficult area with the market place preventing product prices rising fast enough to recover feedstock increases.

With FIPO stock adjustments likely to fall from £1,120m last year to £350m-£440m in 1980, most forecasts are now centring on a fall in stated net income from £3,051m to around £2,300m though on a LIPO basis underlying profits will be up from £1,617m to around £1,900m.

My first reaction to the rather impressive statistics produced yesterday by the Unit Trust Association, is one of immense irritation. Why on earth haven't these figures been available, in this form, before? The unit trust industry, albeit that it is in some way to blame for its association's dilatoriness, should be feeling even more peeved.

Unit trust sales were poor throughout most of the 'seventies and have been abysmal for the first few months of the 'eighties. Would this have been the case had investors known more about the relative performance of the income funds (a large portion of the entire market) vis-a-vis growth rivals such as building societies and even bank accounts?

In the past 10 years, unit trust income has risen by 308 per cent on average compared with 72 per cent for building societies and 148 per cent for bank deposits, and the overall return of £1,000 invested at the beginning of 1970 is £2,686 compared with £1,890 for building societies and £1,543 for banks.

The FT All-Share Index's £1,000 grew to £2,187 and the Ordinary Index to £1,451. Individual equities may have done better but, none the less, the performance of income unit trusts does deserve favourable mention.

Geneva Article 273 of the Swiss penal code, dealing with economic espionage, is intended to shield industrial or business secrets from prying alien ears and eyes.

Under the article it is a penal offence to reveal, or to obtain and communicate, information held to be in this category to "an official or private organization or to a foreign private enterprise, or to their agents". The stipulated punishment is imprisonment or penal servitude, with or without a fine.

Article 273 is even more comprehensive than those relating to political and military espionage which refer specifically to intelligence service activities.

It is also a far tougher instrument than the equivalent one (Article 162) on industrial and commercial confidentiality within Switzerland itself. The rationale seems to be that a secret still within the country's frontiers at least remains Swiss, irrespective of the circumstances in which it may have been acquired. The penal code was, of course, drawn up long before the heyday of transnational companies.

The law relating to domestic confidentiality has also to be activated by the complainant, whereas under the provisions of Article 273 the state itself initiates proceedings.

In concept, this article can apply to virtually any endeavour directed to ferreting out whatever information could conceivably be regarded as secret in the widest sense—and even information that elsewhere would hardly be classed in that category. In theory, for example, conclusions reached on the basis of gathering and collating published data in a particular field, if this process depended essentially on the presence in the country of the person responsible, could be included.

In practice, however, the

# How the Swiss protect business secrets

In the mid-1970s Mr Stanley Adams, a Maltese-born Briton was prosecuted by the Swiss for providing the European Commission with documents relating to his employer, the Basle-based drugs company Hoffmann-La-Roche. Tomorrow in the European Parliament a French MEP will ask the Commission to demand that the Swiss should grant Adams an amnesty. Alan McGregor has been examining Switzerland's rigorous economic espionage laws

authorities are disposed to differentiate between real economic espionage on behalf of a state or private concern and bona fide newsgathering—if perhaps sometimes in the minds about aspects of investigative reporting.

Some years ago after *The Sunday Times* reported on the dubious role of a Zurich concern in assisting third country evasion of sanctions on Rhodesia, a Swiss-German newspaper observed pointedly that as the activities reported by the newspaper did not violate Swiss law, and also concerned business of a strictly confidential nature, reporters seeking on the story could not themselves within the scope of Article 273. The federal authorities chose to ignore the hint.

Of 111 cases of espionage by eastern countries which were investigated by Swiss police between 1948 and 1976 a total of 26 related to economic matters, 23 were directed against other countries—Switzerland serving as a convenient meeting point—43 were political and 19 military.

Over the same period western espionage was involved in 51 cases—three concerning other

countries, four military, 11 political, 12 relating to industrial secrets and 21 being directed to securing information from banks.

The latest example of the last-named category, involving two official French fiscal investigations seeking the names of holders of undeclared—on the French authorities—accounts. It once more highlights the famous Article 47 of the 1934 Banking secrecy law under which anybody responsible for deliberate disclosure can get up to six months in prison or be fined 50,000 Swiss francs.

If negligence is to blame, the fine can still be 30,000 Swiss francs. The law applies equally to retired bank employees.

As the banks invariably point out, the law was not conceived as blanket cover for funds from anywhere but in reaction to the introduction by the Nazis of severe penalties—anything up to the death sentence—for persons concealing their possession of assets outside the Third Reich. It was essentially to protect Jewish victims of persecution. The two Frenchmen, whose trial before a Zurich court is to open on June 17, are ap-

parently to be charged under both the Banking Law and Article 273. A similar incident in Geneva some years ago apparently did not come within the province of the former because it involved a finance house, rather than a bank, and so rated as economic espionage only.

A British Treasury inspector, who had already left the country before the authorities came into the picture, was black-listed and a senior diplomat at the British Embassy in Berne was posted elsewhere. Two Swiss employees of the firm were arrested, then released, and no more was heard of the affair.

The 12 western cases involving industrial secrets included an example of the attempted clandestine procurement of technological details by a Japanese watch-manufacturing concern.

There were also instances of intelligence agents from East Germany and Romania establishing themselves in Switzerland and obtaining jobs with leading industrial enterprises. The Romanians, who did not return from a holiday to their

country of origin in 1978, had been in Switzerland for 15 years, having obtained Swiss nationality through documents portraying the man as the natural son of a Swiss citizen killed in an accident while living in Bucharest in 1951.

While the companies concerned underlined that their former employees had not had access to sensitive information, the Ministry of Justice and Police has recently warned resident foreigners to be wary of requests by contacts at their embassies or consulates for help in obtaining information "often of the most innocuous nature, such as people belonging to a particular association or employed in some branch of industry".

Agreements to such requests, it said, constituted espionage under Swiss law—namely, acquiring and passing on information irrespective of value, not generally known, but "not necessarily secret"—an example of the long arm of Article 273.

The most sensational case of industrial espionage—with heavy military overtones—in recent Swiss history was in 1971 when Mr Alfred Fraenknecht, an aircraft engineer at the Sulzer works in Winterthur, was accused of supplying 15 classified documents and blueprints dealing with the manufacturing processes of the Atar 90 jet engine for the Mirage Three fighter, in service with both the Israeli and the Swiss air forces.

The prosecution said that he had been paid 860,000 Swiss francs for delivering 24 crates of documents and blueprints to a trucking depot near the Swiss-German border over an 18-month period. He was found guilty of treasonable activities and betrayal of military and economic secrets and was sentenced to four-and-a-half years.

# NFC-slipping quietly out of the public sector

There is an irony in the fact that one of the first state industries to be denationalized will be an organization which few people even realize is a public corporation. After all, when the Pickfords man arrives to transport people's goods and chattels to their new homes he hardly measures up to the common idea of one of the public sector's faceless millions.

Yet Pickfords' parent organization, the National Freight Corporation is about to be quietly slipped back into private hands—"privatized" in the inelegant language of Whitehall. The Transport Bill, which will start the process, should receive the Royal Assent by the end of next month.

The NFC was the only state organization mentioned by name as a candidate for privatization in the Government's General Election manifesto last year and its senior board members appear to have developed a harmonious relationship with Whitehall and the Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, on the question of implementing the commitment.

Much preparatory work covering the introduction of private capital into the business has already been completed. The NFC hopes to have concluded its transformation into a 100 per cent limited company by September, the first stage of the switch from public to private.

The second stage is unlikely to be carried through until next year, when the NFC will be taken over by the state of the stock market. But the intention is that the Government's residual holding in the new company will be a minority stake if at all (the NFC would have to consent to private ownership) and some of the equity will be allocated for employees.

Plotation of the corporation will involve its being placed on the market as a single entity rather than as present time when a range of specialized businesses, ranging from the National Carriers Group to Pickfords Re-

movers and Travel, should be split up.

Over the past five years the NFC has managed to turn its operations successfully round a loss of £10m in 1975 to a trading profit in the following year of £4m and in each of the past two financial years it has clocked up trading profits of more than £20m.

Mr Bobbie Laarence, the NFC chairman, says that the corporation had shown itself to be a robust undertaking, even in the face of last year's grave problems. "We can compete with the best that private enterprise can offer."

In the present financial year despite losses estimated at about £1.5m from the effects of the three-month long steel strike the NFC is still broadly on target for a trading profit of £25m.

While other state industries struggle to meet the Government's cash limits requirement, the NFC has been busily putting its house in order.

Headquarters operations are being moved out of central London later this year, a reworking of about 2,000 in overall labour force is planned for this year, maintaining the level of reduction achieved last year, and trunk depots for both parcels and the National Carriers businesses are being heavily pruned.

Fuel price rises are a problem but the haulage industry and its customers appear to have accepted the inevitability of surcharges, which are being progressively consolidated into rates.

Despite the NFC's size (it represents less than a tenth of the total road haulage market) the active rationalization and diversification programme entered into in recent years looks set to maintain it as an attractive proposition at a time when many other hauliers face the future with far less confidence.

Peter Hill



Photograph: Bill Warhurst

# Coming soon: more problems for the cinemas

Television almost crushed the traditional British film in the sixties only to see the cinema reemerge during the last decade like an old-time star making a triumphant comeback—restyled, slimmer, and much more in tune with the times.

Gross box office takings rose from £119m in 1978 to £127m last year, and the number of screens increased from 1,574 to 1,607.

But as betwixt an industry which deals in illusion, these figures are not all that they seem. There may be more screens but there are fewer cinemas. While takings may have increased modestly audiences themselves have been falling. Over the 12 million people visited Britain's cinemas last year compared with 127 million in 1978, a drop of 12 per cent.

With the rapid revolution in home entertainment through

## David Hewson

companies, both in Britain and America, are involved in expensive and ambitious long-term programmes aimed at widening the nature of their entertainment product.

For the entertainment industry worker primarily concerned with the production of a film, such developments can only come as good news, coupled as it is with reductions in the length of time which feature films take to reach television screens.

The film industry is likely to benefit even further from the proliferation of pay television and the linked introduction of satellite broadcasting services, both of which will provide a profitable outlet for the newly released film which would lose its currency by a general showing on conventional television.

The cinema has always enjoyed an advantage over its small screen rival—choice. These innovations now remove this advantage. It is perfectly feasible that within a decade the television viewer will be able to watch, at a price, a larger selection of feature films in his living room than is available in nearby cinemas.

The big chains are making sure that they are well placed to meet this change in business climate. EMI, the largest British cinema owner, has in joining Thoro, combined film production experience with large technical resources and interests in television.

Rank, as well as producing feature films, has television equipment interests. Classic, the fourth largest British chain, is part of the Grade empire ACC which is seeking to become an entertainment conglomerate as large as anything Hollywood. In the form of Warner Brothers, UA et al, has ever produced.

Their interests must naturally lie with following the trend rather than bucking it, and it

is here that the question of that formerly integral part of the film business, the neighbourhood cinema, comes into question.

Audiences are falling already, though none of the technology which is likely to speed the major enemy is yet in use. Last year's decline may in part be put down to the fact that the film industry produced nothing to rival the large audience pullers of the previous years such as *Star Wars* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.

But it was also due to a continuing narrowing of the film audience which, though it might have proved a source of worry in other businesses, could become a boon for the cinema's technological innovations of the 1980s begin to bite.

Audiences are now composed of young people to such an extent that advertising in cinemas has become an extremely effective way of guaranteeing advertising coverage of younger age groups.

Even with some cinema advertisements costing between £150,000 and £170,000 in production alone, the medium still has its fans, and it keeps them by being flexible over the booking of screen time throughout the country.

The real cost of cinema time to advertisers during 1980 will depend on how much further audiences fall, and there are no signs of forthcoming features which are likely to repeat the crowd-pulling performances of 1978.

Though there may be reservations, the advertising industry is not likely to lose its love of the cinema, for while the halls themselves, now rationalized and split into multi-screens, may prove to be grateful.

Youth apart, film is popular because its scale in putting over a message, whether in a conventional film or through advertising, cannot be matched. In the long run, this may be why the cinema will survive, even if it is in a much altered form.

# Business Diary: BS's boarding party • Dutch discouraged

werker, the 37-year-old member for ship at British Shipbuilders, me acting chief executive nationalized corpora- the departure last Michael Casey, chief and former Depart- industry civil servant, who set a target of 45 cheat ship orders last and is now well on the achieving it. It is seen as use favourite for the the final decision will Robert Atkinson, who r as chairman on July as the BS board part weeks.

hile, Sir Keith Joseph, stry Secretary, demon- yesterday that despite for returning the ship- a private ownership onists still have a part

Jim van de Worp, the director-general of The Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce, has struck just the right balance of interests in the chamber's newly requisitioned offices in High Holborn, London. The new furniture is Dutch but has been put there by a British design firm.

Balance is what the 90-year-old chamber is about: it exists to promote trade both ways and it has offices both here and in The Hague, as well as British and Dutch joint chairmen—James Clemenson, chairman of Reckitt & Colman, and Rem van Eijle, chairman of Gracechurch Insurance.

Van de Worp told me yesterday that the balancing act is about to become even more impressive. Of the £5,500m worth of business between the two countries £500m is in The

of oil, much of which they refine and sell on, and our import of refined oil products from them.

Van de Worp is keen to see more British non-oil firms, particularly smaller enterprises, exporting to the close-at-hand and English-speaking Dutch, but says that persuading the English to try is uphill work—even in a place as flat as Holland.

"British firms are quick to come to the chamber with inquiries about buying Dutch bricks and so on if there is a strike in Britain, but even in East Anglia, the nearest place to The Netherlands, it is hard to get makers of agricultural and horticultural machinery to come on a free trip to meet people in Holland. You could chase the Germans out of the Dutch market with your better prices."

Sixteen of the 100 Senators declared themselves millionaires and as many again might have qualified if they had not cooked the books.

At the other end of the scale South Dakota Republican Larry Pressler, a 38-year-old bachelor, says that he still owed his bank more than \$1,600 for his university fees.

British sheep breeders who despair of selling their meat to France might just find a market for their offal at the village of Trets near Aix-en-Provence. They like heating world, mainly records and have just completed the longest barrel ever stuffed—about two miles of it, containing the best part of 12 pigs.

The ministry however, had issued in advance the statement which Walker was to make: "The very dry warm weather looks like continuing", Walker said after tramping the sodden woods.

Yesterday the joke was on Walker, when he visited the Kielder Forest in Northumberland.

"I'd rather you didn't risk eating in the canteen, dear. It's well known that Mrs Thatcher is anxious to step up natural wastage in the Civil Service."



Senator John Heinz (above), the ketchup-and-spices heir, is still the richest man in the American Senate, according to statutory financial reports filed this week.

The Pennsylvania Republican declared 1979 revenues of between \$400,000 (about £190,000) and \$800,000 based on a fortune estimated at between \$20m and \$30m.

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Ross Davies

## Redfean National Glass Limited

Manufacturers of glass containers

### Interim Statement for 26 weeks ended 30 March 1980

The results are much as forecast in the Annual Statement last year. The longer periods of closure of customers' plants over the Christmas and New Year holiday periods coupled with our planned furnace rebuilding programme which is concentrated in the early part of the year will continue to depress company profits in the first half of each financial year.

#### Summary of Results (unaudited)

	26 weeks ended 30 March 1980	26 weeks ended 1 April 1979	52 weeks ended 30 Sept 1979
Sales	28,508	24,328	55,968
Profit before Taxation	184	339	3,313
Earnings per Ordinary Share	0.71p	2.88p	49.67p
Dividend per share	5.26p	5.28p	16.55p

Copies of the full Interim Statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Redfean National Glass Limited, Fishgate, York, YO1 4AD.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Oils hold attention as equities languish

The stock markets were in the doldrums yesterday, with the usual exception of the oil sector, which saw investors returning after the short-lived shakeout on Monday.

Equities, after a small rally in the first hour of trading which pushed the FT Index up a fraction to 434.0, drifted down for the rest of the day. Only company results, special situations and a few scattered stocks bucked the general trend, providing any interest.

The publication of the unemployment figures, which were the worst for May since the war, were in line with expectations and had virtually no impact on prices. Dealers reported an absence of buyers, but few sellers, concluding that investors were waiting to see if the oil market sustains its current momentum.

Government stocks showed the same picture as the equity market, with long-dated securities losing about 1/2 on the day after a steady drift down. Shorts repeated the pattern shown in the last couple of days with thin trading. Prices were easier at the start of the day and drifted off about 1/2. Some business in various long-dated securities, but, by the afternoon, the general picture was showing losses of around 1/2.

The FT Index finished at 433.6, down 0.2. Most of the leading industrial stocks were down a few pence but one or two managed gains, including Unilever which rose 5p to 410p after investors moved from the Dutch into the British arm of the stock. The spare of Far Eastern buying continued

in Dunlop, particularly after hours and the price closed 1p up at 73p as did Courtaulds at 71p whose results are due on May 29.

June's dividend from West Driefontein, one of Anglo's flagships, could be £10, bringing the full-year to £12. The payout last year was 615 cents. The shares have been edging up recently and are currently £341, some way below the year's high.

ICI was unchanged at 374p in front of tomorrow's results and Glaxo followed suit at 188p. Theraco-EML dipped 6p to 278p

as a large line of shares overhung the market and Fisons lost 3p to 284p.

Oil shares began their recovery at the start of trading with Shell's first-quarter figures which were much in line with the market's expectations. In the event, the price rose 4p to 374p, but the day's highlight was Lloyds Bank International's performance as it moved up by 48 points at one stage.

Continental buyers were in evidence, fuelling the rumour that the German Deminor group would make a bid. It closed firm at 640p, up 40p, while BP added 5p to 330p and Ultramar rose 6p to 334p. Tritel central showed a 4p improve-

ment to 352p but the secondary stocks appeared more mixed.

Suggestions that Canadair's 25 per cent stake in the Humble Grove drilling might not prove as fruitful as originally hoped forced the price down 3p to 138p, while Carless Capel, another partner, lost 8p to 128p. Imperial Continental Gas finished 4p down at 816p, but Carwoods gained 5p to 188p.

The news that Ladbroke was giving up its casinos boosted it by 5p to 165p, while Laurence Scott, subject of a pre-announced share raid by Rowe and Pitman for Mining Supplies, gained 1p to 61p, while Mining Supplies drifted back 4p to 91p. Clifford Dairies returned

from suspension sharply down at 130p, 70p off for the ordinary and the "A" 16p easier at 15p.

This followed Unigate's with-

Fresh rumours that Mr Graham Ferguson, Lacey's partner, was to take his profits on Weeks Petroleum, the oil exploration group in which his National Carbonising has a stake and through a "pooling arrangement" controls a share under 30 per cent of the stock, have been dismissed by the energetic Mr Lacey. Weeks' shares strengthened 5p in a sector trend to 415p.

drawal of their efforts, and fading bid hopes clipped 6p from Fedens at 36p. A dull patch for motor distributors left Hartwells down 4p at 62p, but the annual report put 1p on Teer Kemsley. On the last day of the Waring and Gillow bid for Maple Holdings, Maple's price was unchanged at 35p. In foods, Tate and Lyle gained 4p to 134p with investment demand inspired by the S. & W. Berisford bid for British Sugar.

Sharply reduced earnings clipped 5p from Redfearn National Glass at 231p, while insurance broker, C. E. Heath added 5p to 208p.

Equity turnover for May 19 was £108.96m (number of bargains, 14,171). The most active stock, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Lloyds, Carless Capel, Premier, Shell, RTZ, BP, Acrow Barclays, Burnham, BAT, Courtaulds, Dunlop, European Ferries, Laurence Scott and Maple Holdings.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Per	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Brit. Syphon Inds (F)	26.8(20.0)	1.3(1.2)	12.35(15.95)	2.7(—)	7/7	4.0(3.3)
J. Carr (I)	11.3(9.4)	1.7(1.4)	3.5(3.1)	0.8(0.8)	9/7	—
Crystalline Wigs (I)	7.5(6.6)	0.05(0.03)	1.67(1.16)	—	—	—
C. E. Heath (F)	—	12.95(16.05)	22.1(29.6)	6.63(3.80)	—	9.66(9.39)
Est & Agency Rids (F)	—	0.10(0.05)	0.36(0.36)	1.0(—)	—	1.0(—)
External Inv Test (F)	—	0.06(0.05)	0.75(1.25)	3.75(2.5)	4/7	7.0(5)
Fine Art Dev (F)	58.06(48.3)	6.02(5.91)	6.82(5.91)	1.5(1.15)	3/7	2.5(2.05)
Furness Withy (F)	196.3(178.6)	8.53(12.2)	20.97(32.62)	—	5/9	3.85(9.12)
K Shoes (I)	35.5(29.2)	2.3(2.1)	6.82(5.69)	1.2(0.86)	7/7	3.75(3.35)
Lad & Nether (F)	228.0(174.0)	34.0(10.5)	14.0(10.5)	3.35(1.1)	—	—
Lloyds Bank Int (I)	—	22.8(18.9)	—	—	—	—
Lloyds Invest (I)	—	0.26(0.15)	1.14(0.47)	—	—	—
Manchester Lincers (F)	58.4(64.1)	3.19(0.48)	16.94(3.18)	1.2(1.0)	7/7	—
Nether Avon Trst (I)	—	1.9(1.1)	—	3.0(2.25)	14/6	—
Plaxtons (I)	—	0.18(0.33)	0.71(1.28)	5.28(5.28)	31/7	—
Redfearn Nat Glass (I)	28.6(24.3)	0.10(0.32)	14.58(11.70)	1.53(1.53)	7/7	3.06(3.06)
Scott & Robertson (F)	24.2(19.5)	8.0(7.0)	8.0(7.0)	1.0(1.0)	14/7	1.75(1.13)
Sheffield Brick (F)	4.1(2.5)	0.10(0.38)	11.11(9.84)	7.96(6.3)	21/7	10.9(9.7)
Shires Invest (F)	—	718(618)	25.5(14.1)	8.0(12.7)	—	12.0(8.0)
Shell (Q)	8.354(6.330)	0.30(0.21)	35.9(14.1)	6.5(5.2)	4/7	—
Tongat Corrogn (F)	0.11(0.07)	0.30(0.12)	1.83(1.0)	1.10(1.0)	10/7	—
Trans Action Inv (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Williams (Card) (I)	1.3(1.1)	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \* = Rand & cents. \* = Net loss. \* = Loss.

## Briefly

will continue buying at 60p a share.

Ally Cell (Holdings) will make available a further 50,000 shares to help satisfy subscription demand. When applications closed yesterday the 150p shares were 2.5 times over-subscribed.

Estates & Agency Holdings' pre-tax profits for 1979 doubled from £100,000 to £200,000.

John Williams of Cardiff: Group turnover for half-year to March 31 rose from £11.06m to £13.36m, while pre-tax profits jumped from £128,000 to £225,000. Interim payment, 1.57p (1.42p) gross.

Jersey General Investment Trust: Profit for year to April 30 £840,000 (£763,500). Nav 31p (33p). Dividend already declared, British Underwater Engineering.

Carl and Tyneside trusts: Formal proposals for liquidation of Carl and Tyneside Investment Trusts have been sent to shareholders. Convertible loan stock to be converted into shares; debentures and preference shares to be repaid at par. Assets of Carl to be transferred to new Target Energy Fund; those of Tyneside to Target Growth and Income Fund.

Shareholders initially to receive three units in relevant trust for one ordinary share.

Mining Supplies: now holds 21.4 per cent of Lawrence Scott, as Rowe and Pitman has bought a further 4.5 per cent and said it

(£1.2m) including a transfer of £4m (£0.8m) to the general provision reflecting higher level of commercial lending at March 31. On a gross basis, pre-tax profit, £2m (£1.2m).

M&M gives warning: Management Agency and Music, the Tom Jones management group, reports a small profits setback for opening six months to January 31, and warns that full year's total will also be lower. Interim profits slipped from £1.4m pre-tax to £1.35m, and profits for full year are now likely to be "somewhat lower" than originally expected.

Associated Biscuits expects further profit growth in 1980, despite disappointing trading figures in March and April. Mr Gordon Palmer (chairman) told the annual meeting. The strength of sterling continues to affect export trade, particularly to the United States and Canada, but the recession has not affected it more than other manufacturers.

Geers Gross: In a move which will expand operations in United States, London-based Geers Gross has bought Martin Landsey Arow Advertising (MLA) for \$2.3m (£1m). Geers Gross has funded the acquisition partly by a placing of 1.6m ordinary shares at 43p, the balance being made available from bank facilities.

Merger cleared: Proposed merger between Wedd. Durlacher Mordern and Media Levy not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

Crystalline (Holdings): Turnover for half-year to March 31 £7.53m (£6.6m). Pre-tax profit £554,000 (£398,000). Eps 1.67p (1.18p).

## Construction boosts London &amp; Northern

By Michael Prest

London and Northern, the construction, scrap and steel stockholding group, increased pre-tax profits by 9.3 per cent last year to £12.5m. Turnover rose by 31 per cent to £228m. The group's final dividend is 3.36p, making 5.36p for the year compared with 4.78p in 1978.

Mr Jack Mackenzie, London and Northern's chairman, says that £40m of the extra turnover came from the construction side of the business. Although work on the giant Jebel Ali project in the United Arab Emirates will soon be completed, Mr Mackenzie says the company has sufficient orders to maintain construction turnover at current levels for two and a half years. The construction order book is worth 50 per cent more than a year ago.

The picture on the steel and scrap side, however, is not so good. Margins are very low, and turnover hardly rose at all. Scrap sales in the first half of this year were hit by the steel strike, though the potential

damage was partly reduced by exports.

But one benefit from the steel and scrap interests is stock relief. The tax charge was down from £4.67m to £3.35m, mainly because of a £1.1m stock relief credit. Mr Mackenzie expects that such write-backs will be a feature of the company's results for the foreseeable future.

Interest charges rose substantially from £1.5m in 1978 to about £5m last year. Total borrowings increased from £15m to £21m. The difference is almost entirely attributable to the need to finance higher stocks.

Future growth is expected to come mainly from the construction business, particularly Paulings. The group has major contracts for the oil industry around Inverness and Aberdeen, Wincleside, the Torness power station, and the Shell liquid petroleum gas terminal.

Mr Mackenzie argues that this work benefits from both the major construction areas in the country and the Government's regional policy. Earnings per share were 14.9p against 10.8p.

## Fine Art advances for 25th year in row

By Peter Wainwright

Fine Art Developments, the greetings cards and mail order group, published its figures for the year to March 31 yesterday. Those for the group it is probably about to absorb, Wilson Brothers, also in greetings cards, are due today.

The Wilson figures alone will make it clear whether the acquisition for shares and cash will involve dilution of earnings, but even then the Monopolies Commission could well have the final say.

Fine Art's sales rose by 19.9 per cent to £38.06m and only a big jump in interest charges from £720,000 to £1,020m stopped pre-tax profits from going ahead faster. These rose by 9.3 per cent to £1.1m, the twenty-fifth in a row.

Growth would have been quicker but for the cost of borrowing. It is understood that overdrafts are still not large. Tax is high at £3.3m in relation to available profits due to tax overseas, and to conservative accounting. The group continues to provide for deferred tax because, it argues, so much depends on the whims of whoever is Chancellor.

The result, however, is all but to stop the growth in earnings a share, which rose only from 5.9p to 6.0p. However, the balance below the line is bolstered by nearly £2m (1m of extraordinary items, including a surplus from reviving pre-tax profits of £1.5m).

Manchester Liners' interim pre-tax loss of £2.28m, Manchester Liners, a subsidiary of Furness Withy, made a pre-tax loss for 1979 of £3.19m, compared with a £483,000 pre-tax profit in 1978. It was the third successive year of decline.

The 1979 loss is struck after ship sales turned up a £700,000 loss. Associated profits were £405,000. There is a £1.05m tax credit. In addition, extraordinary debits of £776,000 reflect the cost of liquidating the less-making dry docks engineering business. There is no final dividend and no interim payment was forthcoming either.

The shares closed at 220p last night. Eurocanadian Ship Holdings owns 37.6 per cent of the equity.

The company's new chairman, Mr Williams Roberts, says the 1979 loss reflects depressed

## First half drop at Redfearn

Poor trading conditions, heavy redundancy payments, and the costs of starting a new product line considerably depressed the first-half pre-tax profits of Redfearn National Glass from £339,000 to £184,000. Full-year profits are expected to be less than 1979's £331m.

Mr John Pratt, the chairman, says Christmas demand was unexpectedly low, leaving soft drinks manufacturers — the company's main customers — with higher bottle and container stocks. Demand throughout the industry is weak and is not expected to improve much in the second half.

Redundancies cost £550,000, while delays in launching the new line of plastic bottles have resulted in unspecified extra charges. Disruptions in production caused by furnace rebuilding also held interim profits down.

The interim dividend is unchanged at 7.54p gross, and Mr Pratt hopes the final will not be lowered.

## C E Heath expects difficult year as profits decline

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Lower profits from insurance broker and underwriting agents C. E. Heath in the year to March 31 were accompanied by a warning that prospects for 1980-81 were not good.

"I honestly cannot be too optimistic," said Mr Frank Holland, the chairman. "I think we are in for another flat year." Heath's operating profit fell by 19 per cent to £12.95m. This excludes a special provision of £84,000 treated as an exceptional item, which the group has made a gains money owed by companies and agents overseas which may not be recovered. After deducting this, taxation of £502m against £9.99m, minorities and below-the-line exchange losses, attributable profits fell from £8.77m to £6.71m and earnings per share were down from 29.6p to 22.1p.

The year's gross dividend has been increased by 71 per cent to 13.8p, excluding the special dividend of 5.67p gross paid at the interim stage but relating

to 1978-79 following the of dividend controls. Contributing to the strong profits were the strong weakness in the most inflation pushing up expenses. On to insurance quarters of income in currencies, the rise in cost £1.48m. Profits fell £9.87m to £7.67m with wage costs more than of the increase in

Results for the under side included an one second half loss of £1 from the new French arm, Groupe Sprinkles, which into problems. The underwriting side accounted for most of the rise in agency expenses £3.79m to £6.41m.

The underwriting side suffered from reduced in Australia — the largest underwriting of — and with sterling up profits by £308,000, writing profits were a lower at £3.79m

## Manchester Liners pass dividend after £3m loss

After an interim pre-tax loss of £2.28m, Manchester Liners, a subsidiary of Furness Withy, made a pre-tax loss for 1979 of £3.19m, compared with a £483,000 pre-tax profit in 1978. It was the third successive year of decline.

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The company's new chairman, Mr Williams Roberts, says the 1979 loss reflects depressed

world charter markets, dollar, and the oil losses. Sales fell from £58.4m. But "on activities are looking encouraging", now the step is over.

Manchester Liners' interim pre-tax profits of £8.77m, down by £3.68m over rose from £178 £196.3m. Its interim profits were very at £301,000 against £5.7m 1978, but the full-year net income was £4.1. Interest costs were £10.

Furness Withy ma interim dividend pays 5.5p gross before a m organization and last month. There is r payment.

The shares closed at last night.

## British Syphon pretax profits rise to £1.3m

British Syphon Industries' pre-tax profits in 1979 showed a £102,000 increase to £1.31m, after a £326,000 improvement at the trading level. The figures include a small contribution from plastics interests acquired in the second half.

Interest charges rose by more than 50 per cent to £526,000 and group borrowings are now £3.5m against £3m at the end of 1978. The year's gross divi-

dend rose 26.3 per cent to give a 10.2 per cent 56p.

The drinks dispensing side was adversely affected by the road haulage and by freezing weak quarter of the £1.83m profit came from manufacturing services, which pricing for the DTV tool. It could be vulnerable to downturn in retail st

## "6,000,000 PEOPLE WERE DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE HALIFAX AS INVESTORS OR BORROWERS"

Sir Raymond Potter, Chairman



At the 127th Annual General Meeting of the Halifax Building Society held on 19th May, 1980 the Chairman, Sir Raymond Potter, made the following points...

£7.603M	£8.943M
ASSETS 1979	ASSETS 1980

...During the year ended 31st January 1980 the assets of the Society increased by £1.340 million or 17.6% to the figure of £8.943 million. This increase in one year exceeded the total assets of the Society 12 years ago. Moreover the increase represented over £4 million for each working day... The net investment inflow was £1,294 million, a record for the Halifax and for that matter any other building society...

...At the end of the year 6,000,000 people were directly concerned with the Halifax as investors or borrowers-nearly one in nine of the total population of the United Kingdom...

...46% of new advances made were to first-time borrowers.

...On new housing the proportion of the Society's total lending was £257 million. It is hoped that this figure will increase to

something nearer £300 million in the current year.

...During the year we made a number of changes and innovations in our range of services to investors. Our regular savings department known as the Monthly Savings Plan has been improved so that larger amounts can be saved... We have also introduced a facility for paying interest monthly from Term Share accounts and more recently the Sun Alliance and Halifax Bonds scheme has been improved to give a better return... Last year we introduced successfully a form of longer term investment called Convertible Term Shares...

...In addition the Halifax was the first building society in the country to launch a service allowing customers to withdraw from cash dispensing machines using a plastic card rather than a passbook. This service is known as Cardcash...

...The servicing in as efficient a manner as possible of the millions of accounts to which I have referred is a matter calling for constant attention and constant search for technological improvements. In particular we hope to speed up transactions at branches by the installation of direct links from the counter to the central computing system...

**HALIFAX**

The biggest building society in the world.

Trinity Road, Halifax HX1 2RG

## 1979

Pre-tax Profit £16,013,000

Executive Chairman, said:

Profits for 1979 more than doubled and are now on a different plan from the past: substantially increased dividend; stronger balance sheet; and confident prospects.

A final dividend of 3.18p per share is recommended, which, with the interim of 1.59p, makes a total dividend for the year of 4.77p (1978 3.49p). The dividend is covered 3.71 times.

The Group is stronger than ever before in every way in which a company might be judged. In the last 10 years pre-tax profits have increased by seventeen times (post tax eighteen times); the amount distributed in dividends has increased by thirteen times; and earnings per share have got by six times.

In my last Review I said that other activities would make up the rest from the BNV import concession, and this earlier confidence is fortified by current results.

"The 1980 year has started well, and although forecasting is difficult in these very unsettled times, I foresee the maintenance of the new dramatically higher earnings base we have now established."

ACTIVITIES

International Trading and Finance

Short and medium term credit for the international movement of manufacture goods and raw materials; international trading; graphic art machinery and paper sales; supplies; real estate holdings.

Price & Pierce

International agents for the sale of forest products, operation of port handling, warehousing and distribution facilities; the sale of agents and the manufacturing of packaging machinery; finance and insurance services; Overseas package holidays, holidays, travel agents.

International Services

International transportation and distribution: road haulage, air and ocean forwarding, warehousing, refrigerated storage; insurance.

Automotive

Motor vehicle concessions and retailing businesses including motor cars, four-wheel drive and commercial vehicles.

Food processing, engineering, plant hire, computerised locking systems, photographic processing and equipment.

1969

Pre-tax Profit £944,000

Earnings per 20p Ordinary Share 11.9p

## 1978

Pre-tax Profit £763,000

Earnings per 20p Ordinary Share 13.1p

1969

Pre-tax Profit £944,000

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1978

Pre-tax Profit £763,000



# FINANCIAL NEWS

## Major bid by private US group

Anthony Hilton  
The board, apparently startled by the bid, will meet on Friday to discuss its response. It is also still waiting for details from Tamco on how this massive bid will be financed, given that the Federal Reserve Board is currently resisting the granting of bank loans for takeovers.

### International

"designed to become a significant industrial force" and would grow with a speed and effectiveness not possible for public companies.

Cities Investing Co. which made a brief sally into the United Kingdom a few years ago when it had talks with Rediffusion, the York-based glass company, is a fast-rising conglomerate with huge assets, but an undistinguished earnings record. The bid of \$30 a share is higher than the stock has been since 1974.

The board, apparently startled by the bid, will meet on Friday to discuss its response. It is also still waiting for details from Tamco on how this massive bid will be financed, given that the Federal Reserve Board is currently resisting the granting of bank loans for takeovers.

## Lorrho to renew action over missed forecast

By Philip Robinson

Lorrho is to press ahead with legal proceedings regarding the missed profits forecast of Dunford & Elliott, the Sheffield steel group it acquired just over two years ago.

During the takeover, the full Dunford board and its advisers forecast pretax profits of about £5m in the year to October 1977. Profits actually came out at £1.7m.

Yesterday, after a year's investigation the Takeover Panel said the directors and their advisers, merchant banks Morgan Grenfell and Grindlays Brandts and accountants Turquand Barton Mayhew, had acted in good faith and with appropriate care in making the forecast.

But last night Mr Paul Spicer, a Lorrho director, said: "It is ridiculous. We don't accept the Takeover Panel's findings. We have waited two years for this. At the request of the panel we elected not to go ahead with legal proceedings while they were investigating. Now they have come up with this, we shall have to resume those legal proceedings."

"I am not in a position to discuss who might be involved in those proceedings. I don't think there are now any of the original Dunford board members left."

Last September Lorrho said it was considering calling for a police inquiry after its internal investigations into the circumstances of the takeover and Dunford's subsequent failure to come near its profits forecast. Dunford's profits forecast was made at the time of an unwanted takeover by fellow steel group Johnson & Firth Brown. It was confirmed when Lorrho launched its successful £15.3m counter-bid in February 1977. Lorrho took over Dunford in an agreed bid partly on the basis of a pre-tax profit prediction of "approximately £5m". Early in the following year Dunford revealed that its profits were not up to expectations.

## Mitsubishi has record year

Mitsubishi Electric of Japan has reported a record net profit of ¥1,488m in the year ended March 31—a jump of 73.1% on the previous year. It also reached a record ¥15.1 trillion yen—up 15.1% per marking the one trillion yen for the first time.

Mitsubishi Electric has

become the third heavy electricals firm in Japan to report sales of more than one trillion yen, following Hitachi and Toshiba Corp. The main reason for Mitsubishi's profit and sales increases was steady equipment investment by private enterprises like car manufacturers and brisk demand for home electric appliances. Sales of electric parts for motor vehicles air-

conditioning equipment, colour television sets and other consumer appliances were generally brisk.

Sales to the Middle East accounted for 37% per cent of total exports, while those to South East Asia and South America came to 24% per cent and 16% per cent, respectively. AP—Dow Jones, Tokyo.

## After £3m, Attractions of a deadly business

New York  
A recession looming it is hard to imagine a deadly business to be in than one that is retailing with free spending on toys. The ebullient Mr Ronald Saypol, president of Lionel Corporation, claims that his is a recession proof—no matter how bad money, American parents will buy toys children don't suffer.

es soared in the last recession in 1974. "And stores in poor areas do just as well as stores in expensive suburbs." In London this week meeting financial lions in preparation for having his company shares listed on the London Stock Exchange on Friday. The area of course, is on Wall Street, and such is the of safe investments in the British toy that he has already attracted a considerable British following.

out 15 per cent of our equity is currently by institutions in Britain," he said last

the third largest toy supermarket chain in America. Sales of toys are worth \$6,500m a year in the United States, and some 12 per cent of this business is done through supermarkets. But in any area where there is such a store it normally accounts for 40 per cent of the local market. The trend will continue, says Mr Saypol.

In spite of the problem that more than half the business is done in the six weeks round Christmas, it is a highly profitable operation. The company's return on equity last year was 21 per cent, and Mr Saypol says it is running at well over 25 per cent now. Sales are expected to go from \$300m this year to \$500m by the end of 1983, and profits from \$6.5m after tax last year to \$8m this year, and \$15m by the end of 1983. For the last five years, he says, profits have grown at a compound rate of 34 per cent.

Our supermarkets are a year round business," says Mr Saypol. "We have themes for Easter and for summer, so we are spreading the load away from Christmas. And we are into a whole range of leisure products—bicycles, paddling pools and so on—which give us wide market appeal. Finally, the growth of electronic games is opening up an adult market for us—it is the most significant change to come to this business for years."

Mr Saypol believes it is going to be cheaper over the next few years to borrow money in Europe than in the United States, and he will need a lot of money to finance his expansion.

Anthony Hilton

## Bank Base Rates

N Bank	17%
Clays Bank	17%
Bank of Scotland	17%
Industrial Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
Yorkshire Bank	17%
London Bank	17%
Westminster Bank	17%
Commercial Bank	17%
Bank of Ireland	17%
Bank of Montreal	17%
Bank of America	17%

has deposit on sums of £1,000 and over 15% up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15%.

### Business appointments

## Sir Ronald McIntosh to chair Fisons' board

Sir Ronald McIntosh has been appointed chairman designate and deputy chairman of Fisons. He will become chairman when Sir George Burrows retires in May 1981. Sir George will continue as a non-executive director.

Mr D. S. Burnett has been appointed to the main board of Chloride Group.

Mr David Elliott has been appointed to the board of Alfred Booth & Co. Mr Elliott is managing director of Unit Construction Co. Mr Tony Bull, financial controller of Unit Construction has become a director.

Mr Nobuo Akiba has been appointed general manager of the Mitsui Bank's London branch.

Mr Jeremy Salzman has been

appointed managing director of Sabre Motor Accessories.

Mr P. H. Bartrum, general manager, Sun Alliance group, has been elected president of The Insurance Institute of London.

Mr B. V. Day, general manager, Ecclesiastical Insurance, was elected deputy president.

Mr Colin Southgate, chief executive of the BOC subsidiary Software Sciences International, has been made chief executive for BOC computer services division, to succeed Mr Brian Mills.

Mr Ian C. Smart has joined Ultra Electronic Controls as financial director.

Mr Jeremy Hardie is to succeed Mr John L. Harvey as chairman of National Provident Institution.

Mr Daniel Melnerthagen and Mr Gerard W. White have become directors of Romney Trust.

Mr Andrew J. Walker has joined Dowry Meico as executive director, technical.

Mr William A. Palmer, director of the Associated Rural Manufacturers, has been elected chairman of the Cakes and Biscuits Alliance.

Mr C. R. Tung, Mr Morley L. Cho and Mr C. C. Tung have joined the board of Furness Withy & Co as non-executive directors.

Mr R. K. J. Pakeman, Mr R. J. Randall and Mr D. B. Nichol have been named to the board of Ivory and Stone Mr Ian Clark and Mr C. G. H. Weaver have been appointed as assistant directors of the company.

Mr Peter Sprinzel becomes director of operations and Mr Dennis Sisson director of finance and administration of P. P. Payne, a member of the Norcross group.

Mr George D. Morgan has been appointed a director of Scottish Agricultural Industries.

Mr C. H. Bridger has been named as managing director of Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering and chairman of Hawker Siddeley Water Engineering. In both these posts he succeeds Mr P. J. S. Fordham, who is leaving the company.

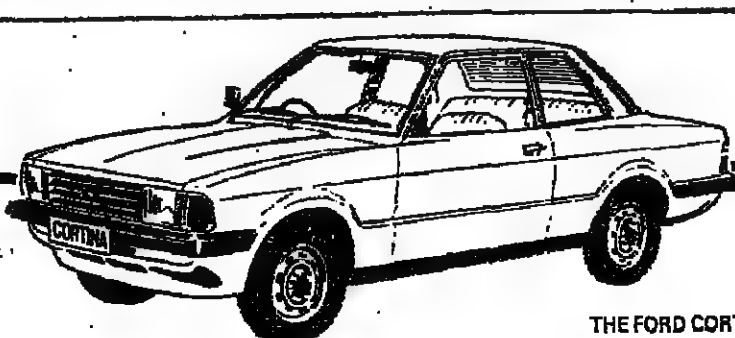
## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 07-821 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

NO.	Company	Price	Chg	Dividend	Yld %	P.E.
60	Airsprung Group	67	—	6.7	10.0	*4.0
26	Armstrong & Rhodes	34	+1	3.8	11.2	*2.2
185	Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0	*8.1
78	County Cars. Pref.	78	—	15.3	19.6	—
63	Daborah Ord.	92	—	5.0	5.4	10.1
88	Frank Horsell	120	—	7.9	6.6	7.4
98	Frederick Parker	98	—	12.8	13.1	*4.5
46	George Blair	108	—	16.5	15.7	—
45	Jackson Group	72	+1	5.2	7.2	*4.2
107	James Burroughs	108	—	7.2	6.7	9.5
242	Robert Jenkins	290	+5	31.3	10.8	*9.5
175	Torday Limited	224	—	14.3	6.4	*5.8
111	Twinlock Ord.	141	+1	1.0	5.3	*2.8
70	Twinlock 12% ULS	102	—	12.0	12.1	—
23	Unilock Holdings	46	—	2.6	5.6	9.8
45	Unilock Holdings New 45	—	—	—	—	9.6
42	Walter Alexander	90	—	2.4	4.8	6.0
136	W. S. Yeates	208	+3	12.1	5.8	*3.4

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15



THE FORD CORTINA

## HAROLD PERRY MOTORS LIMITED

Ford Main Dealers

1979 RESULTS

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Group Sales	115,282	87,589
Profit before Tax	4,932	3,763
Gross Dividends per share	10.0p	5.4p
Earnings per share	37.0p	34.3p

- 1 for 1 capitalisation issue of shares
- 1979 dividend increased by 86% over 1978
- 3 major expansion projects now completed.

Copies of the Chairman's statement and the 1978 Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Harold Perry Motors Ltd, 2a Alexandra Grove, North Finchley, London N12 8NU.

# Ultramar: Important news from Canada.

Ultramar Company Limited announces that its wholly owned subsidiary company, Ultramar Canada Inc., has made arrangements with the Federal Government of Canada to receive an assured supply of Western Canadian crude oil commencing January 1981 at a volume and price parity with the Montreal Refineries.

This assured crude supply has enabled Ultramar Canada to give an undertaking to the Federal Government of Canada to sophisticate the Quebec Refinery by the installation of a catalytic cracking unit and other equipment at a cost of approximately Can. \$150 million.

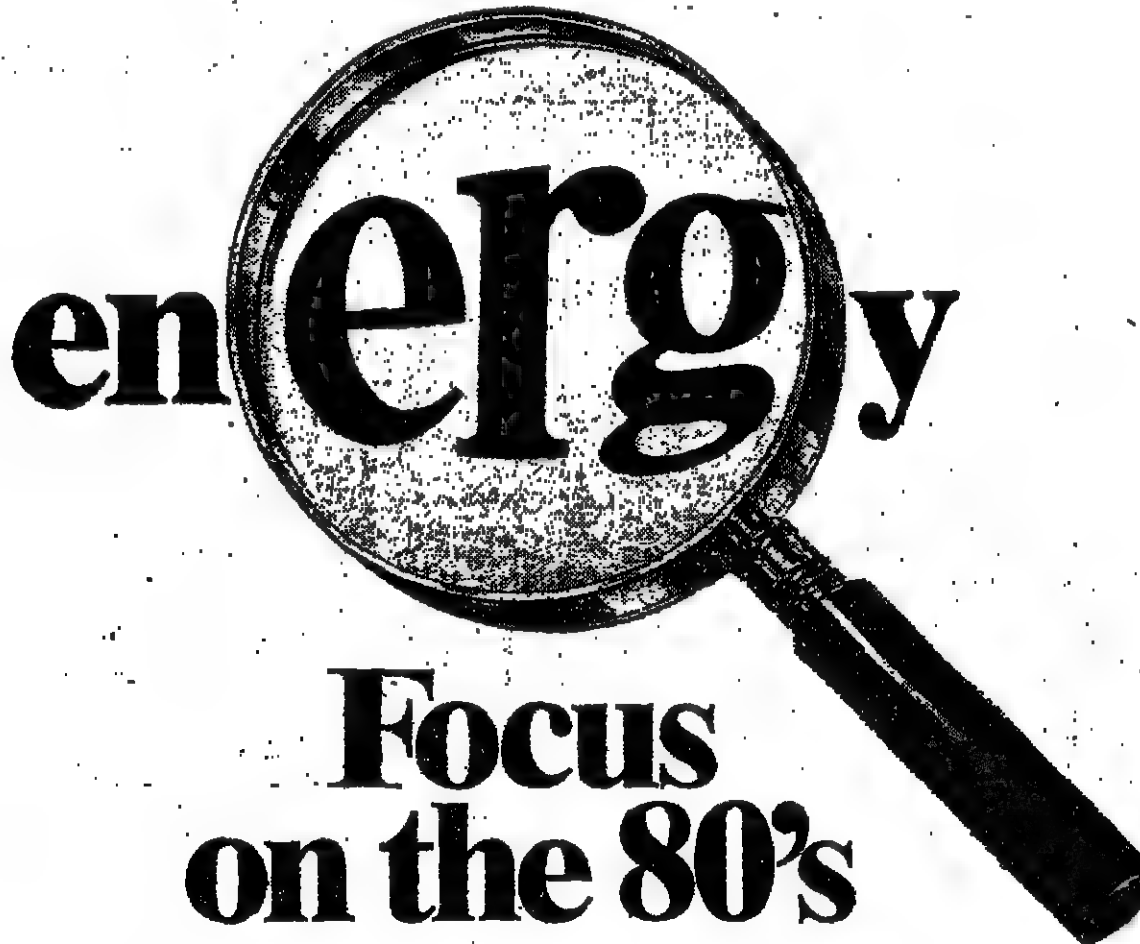
This installation is expected to be in operation late in 1982 and will enable the refinery to increase its yield of gasolines, kerosenes and heating oils and reduce the manufacture of low realisation heavy fuel oil.

The economics of the new investment are favourable and together with the new supply arrangements should greatly improve the position of our Eastern Canadian operations and produce a satisfactory return on our entire investment.

Campbell Nelson  
Chairman  
16th May 1980



**Ultramar** Company Limited 2 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7EP Tel: 01-838 1757



Excerpts from the speech by the Chairman of The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Peter Bowdell, at the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, 20th May.

1979 clearly demonstrated the spiralling financial needs of the oil industry. Group net income... more than £3 billion... is large but represented only around 60 per cent of the combined rise in working capital and capital expenditure for the year.

There will be no slackening in the financial demands on the industry in the future. The need to secure energy supplies and to invest in new large-scale energy projects has never been more obvious.

Today, more than ever, the technical expertise and financial resources of the major oil companies are vital factors in the fight for a secure energy future. The industry has to stay substantially profitable if it is to fulfil this role.

### Our View of the 80's

Technically, the supply of Middle East oil could continue to grow but many countries are understandably unwilling to produce a wasting resource at a speed faster than their ability to absorb the revenues. Moreover, many are becoming uneasy about the effect of rapid development on their social stability.

We believe that for the rest of this century it would be imprudent to assume that there will be any significant increase in oil availability.

The world's additional energy needs will have to come from sources other than oil but all—coal, gas or nuclear power—take six to nine years to develop. In short, no large-scale energy project can make a contribution to world supply before the mid-80's unless it has already passed the initial stages of development.

This reinforces yet again the paramount need for the world to be aware of the most realistic solution—energy must be conserved.

### Shell Opportunities

Let me make it clear that oil is not fading out of the energy picture. We foresee a very considerable role for oil in the years to come and expect oil and gas still to be the major part of Shell business well beyond the year 2000.

One of the most challenging aspects is the opportunities that have opened up for new oil and gas exploration and production, particularly in the consuming areas. The rise in oil prices has made it economically viable to develop reserves that might otherwise be unattractive.

A major limitation could well be skilled manpower—technologists and engineers—but Shell companies do have this prime advantage: highly-trained staff experienced in world-wide operations. They also have available technology already developed in some areas

that can now be applied in others, for example offshore drilling in deep waters and enhanced oil recovery.

Prospects for natural gas are exciting, too. Shell pioneering involvement in liquefied natural gas ventures is showing great benefits. Negotiations on a number of new projects are moving forward at encouraging speed.

### Coal

Oil supply uncertainties have greatly advanced the potential for an important trade in coal. I expect Shell international coal trade to reach some 25 million tons annually by 1985 and to continue growing steadily well into the 21st century.

### Investment

Energy projects will demand enormous investment, which will show little or no return for at least five and possibly fifteen years.

The major proportion of this will have to come from private enterprise.

I very much hope that the 80's will bring an increasing public awareness of the challenges faced by the companies that produce energy. I would hope for more encouragement, from stable fiscal and regulatory ground rules and reasonable environmental constraints. These, I believe, are vital to the success of future energy development.

The final dividend of 11.533p per Ordinary share will be paid on 22nd May.



For copies of the full text of the Chairman's Speech and of the Company's Annual Report for 1979, please complete this coupon and send it to:

Ian Arthur, Manager, Shareholder Relations, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No.: \_\_\_\_\_



## Commodities

## Discount market

Conditions yesterday were pretty quiet and not quite as easy as had been anticipated ahead of today's mid-month make-up. Banks were not seeking reserve assets so considerably more than in the first some of the clearers were callers on a fair scale.

The Bank of England was called on to provide the discount houses with help on a moderate scale. The bulk of this assistance went to four or five discount houses, mostly overnight, M.R. loans of moderate size. In addition, the authorities bought out a small quantity of discount houses' small quantity of Treasury bills and local authority bills.

Rates opened around 16½ per cent for secured money, but the houses pulled their bids back to around the 16¼ per cent area, expecting to make fairly swift progress in the most part of the going not that comfortable. Balances were generally taken in the order of 16½ per cent to 16½ per cent.

## Discount market

Conditions yesterday were pretty quiet and not quite so easy as had been anticipated ahead of today's mid-month make-up. Banks were not particularly active, but they were assiduously this time. In fact, some of the clearers were calling on a fair scale.

Some of the Bank of England was called on to provide the discount houses with help on a moderate scale. The bulk of this assistance was in the form of five discount houses who took out small amounts of moderate size. In addition, the authorities bought out a small quantity of Treasury bills and local authority bills.

Rates opened around 161 per cent. But the discount houses pulled their bids back to around the 161-1/2 per cent area, expecting to make fairly swift gains. But they were not going to get that comfortable. Balances were generally taken in the order of 161 per cent to 163 per cent.

## Foreign exchange report

After trading around 2.2850 for most of the day, the pound encountered late commercial buying and closed at 2.2910 (after a high of 2.2925) and compared with Monday night's 2.2835. The trade-weighted level improved to 73.3 from 73.2.

The dollar also spent a quiet

## Wall Street

New York, May 20.—Stock prices were narrowly lower this morning with the Dow Jones industrial average off less than one point and declines leading advances by about 50 shares.

Texaco eased  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It said a well drilled in the Baltimore Canyon was completed without finding oil or natural gas in producible quantities. Other participants in that well include Getty, off one to 74, and Soh Co Inc, off 1 to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Sony picked up  $\frac{1}{2}$  to nine. It expects net income for year ending October 31 to at least triple the previous year's figure.

On Monday stocks closed narrowly mixed as the index gained 0.15 to 61.39 and the average price per share 16 cents, but declines led advances 742 to 731.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 4.01 points to 830.89.

Turnover slowed to 30,970,000 shares from 31,710,000 shares Friday.

Analysts said some oil stocks may have benefitted from news of higher oil prices in Libya and Algeria. Arabian American Oil Company reported increased oil output in 1979 and said it found five new oil wells last year.

Partners in Aramco showed gains. Exxon rose two to 62½ on heavy volume. Standard Oil, California, 2 to 63½. Texaco, 4 to 33½, and Mobil 1½ to 63½.

## Silver down 50 cents

New York, May 19.—COMEX SILVER futures closed down 50 cents on speculation selling by speculators after a brief rally. Most silver derivatives were down for the move of \$11.80 an ounce. The May contract closed at \$11.80, down from \$12.12, also near its low of \$11.60.

Analysts and brokers said the market lacked buyers in front of a possible decision by the Federal Reserve Board to loosen credit controls. The Fed's open market committee meets tomorrow to discuss the issue.

May 1958	1200.00	June 1205.00	July 1212.00	Sept. 1216.00	Dec. 1274.50
Mar. 1959	1213.00	Apr. 1215.00	May 1218.00	June 1220.00	July 1222.00
Aug. 1225.00	Sept. 1228.00	Oct. 1230.00	Nov. 1232.00	Dec. 1235.00	Jan. 1238.00
Feb. 1240.00	Mar. 1242.00	Apr. 1245.00	May 1248.00	June 1250.00	July 1252.00

	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 13	May 14	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	May 32	May 33	May 34	May 35	May 36	May 37	May 38	May 39	May 40	May 41	May 42	May 43	May 44	May 45	May 46	May 47	May 48	May 49	May 50	May 51	May 52	May 53	May 54	May 55	May 56	May 57	May 58	May 59	May 60	May 61	May 62	May 63	May 64	May 65	May 66	May 67	May 68	May 69	May 70	May 71	May 72	May 73	May 74	May 75	May 76	May 77	May 78	May 79	May 80	May 81	May 82	May 83	May 84	May 85	May 86	May 87	May 88	May 89	May 90	May 91	May 92	May 93	May 94	May 95	May 96	May 97	May 98	May 99	May 100	May 101	May 102	May 103	May 104	May 105	May 106	May 107	May 108	May 109	May 110	May 111	May 112	May 113	May 114	May 115	May 116	May 117	May 118	May 119	May 120	May 121	May 122	May 123	May 124	May 125	May 126	May 127	May 128	May 129	May 130	May 131	May 132	May 133	May 134	May 135	May 136	May 137	May 138	May 139	May 140	May 141	May 142	May 143	May 144	May 145	May 146	May 147	May 148	May 149	May 150	May 151	May 152	May 153	May 154	May 155	May 156	May 157	May 158	May 159	May 160	May 161	May 162	May 163	May 164	May 165	May 166	May 167	May 168	May 169	May 170	May 171	May 172	May 173	May 174	May 175	May 176	May 177	May 178	May 179	May 180	May 181	May 182	May 183	May 184	May 185	May 186	May 187	May 188	May 189	May 190	May 191	May 192	May 193	May 194	May 195	May 196	May 197	May 198	May 199	May 200	May 201	May 202	May 203	May 204	May 205	May 206	May 207	May 208	May 209	May 210	May 211	May 212	May 213	May 214	May 215	May 216	May 217	May 218	May 219	May 220	May 221	May 222	May 223	May 224	May 225	May 226	May 227	May 228	May 229	May 230	May 231	May 232	May 233	May 234	May 235	May 236	May 237	May 238	May 239	May 240	May 241	May 242	May 243	May 244	May 245	May 246	May 247	May 248	May 249	May 250	May 251	May 252	May 253	May 254	May 255	May 256	May 257	May 258	May 259	May 260	May 261	May 262	May 263	May 264	May 265	May 266	May 267	May 268	May 269	May 270	May 271	May 272	May 273	May 274	May 275	May 276	May 277	May 278	May 279	May 280	May 281	May 282	May 283	May 284	May 285	May 286	May 287	May 288	May 289	May 290	May 291	May 292	May 293	May 294	May 295	May 296	May 297	May 298	May 299	May 300	May 301	May 302	May 303	May 304	May 305	May 306	May 307	May 308	May 309	May 310	May 311	May 312	May 313	May 314	May 315	May 316	May 317	May 318	May 319	May 320	May 321	May 322	May 323	May 324	May 325	May 326	May 327	May 328	May 329	May 330	May 331	May 332	May 333	May 334	May 335	May 336	May 337	May 338	May 339	May 340	May 341	May 342	May 343	May 344	May 345	May 346	May 347	May 348	May 349	May 350	May 351	May 352	May 353	May 354	May 355	May 356	May 357	May 358	May 359	May 360	May 361	May 362	May 363	May 364	May 365	May 366	May 367	May 368	May 369	May 370	May 371	May 372	May 373	May 374	May 375	May 376	May 377	May 378	May 379	May 380	May 381	May 382	May 383	May 384	May 385	May 386	May 387	May 388	May 389	May 390	May 391	May 392	May 393	May 394	May 395	May 396	May 397	May 398	May 399	May 400	May 401	May 402	May 403	May 404	May 405	May 406	May 407	May 408	May 409	May 410	May 411	May 412	May 413	May 414	May 415	May 416	May 417	May 418	May 419	May 420	May 421	May 422	May 423	May 424	May 425	May 426
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## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Discount Rate 17 1/2%	
Last Statement 11 7/8%	
Discount Rate 11 1/2%	
Discount Rate 10 1/2%	
Overseas Bank of India	
Fixed 10 1/2%	
Treasury Bills (D/-)	
3 months	10 1/2%
6 months	10 1/2%
12 months	10 1/2%
Prime Bank Bills (D/-)	
3 months	10 1/2%
6 months	10 1/2%
12 months	10 1/2%
1st of Authority Bonds	
3 months	10 1/2%
6 months	10 1/2%
12 months	10 1/2%
15 months	10 1/2%
18 months	10 1/2%
21 months	10 1/2%
24 months	10 1/2%
27 months	10 1/2%
30 months	10 1/2%
33 months	10 1/2%
36 months	10 1/2%
39 months	10 1/2%
42 months	10 1/2%
45 months	10 1/2%
48 months	10 1/2%
51 months	10 1/2%
54 months	10 1/2%
57 months	10 1/2%
60 months	10 1/2%
63 months	10 1/2%
66 months	10 1/2%
69 months	10 1/2%
72 months	10 1/2%
75 months	10 1/2%
78 months	10 1/2%
81 months	10 1/2%
84 months	10 1/2%
87 months	10 1/2%
90 months	10 1/2%
93 months	10 1/2%
96 months	10 1/2%
99 months	10 1/2%
102 months	10 1/2%
105 months	10 1/2%
108 months	10 1/2%
111 months	10 1/2%
114 months	10 1/2%
117 months	10 1/2%
120 months	10 1/2%
123 months	10 1/2%
126 months	10 1/2%
129 months	10 1/2%
132 months	10 1/2%
135 months	10 1/2%
138 months	10 1/2%
141 months	10 1/2%
144 months	10 1/2%
147 months	10 1/2%
150 months	10 1/2%
153 months	10 1/2%
156 months	10 1/2%
159 months	10 1/2%
162 months	10 1/2%
165 months	10 1/2%
168 months	10 1/2%
171 months	10 1/2%
174 months	10 1/2%
177 months	10 1/2%
180 months	10 1/2%
183 months	10 1/2%
186 months	10 1/2%
189 months	10 1/2%
192 months	10 1/2%
195 months	10 1/2%
198 months	10 1/2%
201 months	10 1/2%
204 months	10 1/2%
207 months	10 1/2%
210 months	10 1/2%
213 months	10 1/2%
216 months	10 1/2%
219 months	10 1/2%
222 months	10 1/2%
225 months	10 1/2%
228 months	10 1/2%
231 months	10 1/2%
234 months	10 1/2%
237 months	10 1/2%
240 months	10 1/2%
243 months	10 1/2%
246 months	10 1/2%
249 months	10 1/2%
252 months	10 1/2%
255 months	10 1/2%
258 months	10 1/2%
261 months	10 1/2%
264 months	10 1/2%
267 months	10 1/2%
270 months	10 1/2%
273 months	10 1/2%
276 months	10 1/2%
279 months	10 1/2%
282 months	10 1/2%
285 months	10 1/2%
288 months	10 1/2%
291 months	10 1/2%
294 months	10 1/2%
297 months	10 1/2%
300 months	10 1/2%
303 months	10 1/2%
306 months	10 1/2%
309 months	10 1/2%
312 months	10 1/2%
315 months	10 1/2%
318 months	10 1/2%
321 months	10 1/2%
324 months	10 1/2%
327 months	10 1/2%
330 months	10 1/2%
333 months	10 1/2%
336 months	10 1/2%
339 months	10 1/2%
342 months	

## Sterling: Other Markets

Australia	2,016-2.0
Bahrain	0.848-0.8
Finland	1,462-0.80
Greece	97-0.99
Hong Kong	11,22-17
India	Not available
Iran	0.622-0.62
Malaysia	4,974-5.00
Mexico	51-4-37
New Zealand	3,333-2.33
Saudi Arabia	7,594-7.62
Singapore	4,218-4.24
South Africa	1,801-1.81

## Dollar Spot Rates

Ireland	2,064,40
Iceland	1,174,9-1,732
Netherlands	3,973-1,679
Belgium	23,29-28,91
Denmark	5,385-5,635
Norw. Geomang	1,903-1,883
Portugal	49,40-50,59
Spain	71,53-71,58
Italy	847,29-847,70
Norway	4,829-4,926
France	1,954-1,197
Sweden	4,233-4,245
Japan	228,35-228,95
Austria	12,970-12,950
Switzerland	1,977-1,678

\* Ireland quoted in U.S. currency.  
 \* Canada 21.1 x 30 8306.0, 8511.

### EMS European Currency Rates

	RCI central rates	CURRENT against RCI	% change from central rate	% change adjusted for inflation	difference limit 5 plus minus
Austrian franc	36.7587	40.3411	+10.3%	+9.8%	3.88
Dutch guilder	3.7603	3.7499	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.02
German D-mark	2.4835	2.5127	+1.2%	+0.36	1.23
French franc	6.5436	5.92814	-9.2%	-4.67	1.05
Dutch guilders	3.7603	3.7499	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.02
Irish punt	0.68820	0.674598	-2.0%	-1.68	0.68
Italian lire	1,936.79	2,181.11	+12.8%	+10.14	4.06

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	Total un- adjusted 000's	Seasonally adjusted 000's	%	Adult vacancies seasonally adjusted 000's
Italy	1,238	1,247	6.8	232
France	1,638	1,524	9.2	237
Germany	1,322	1,274	5.5	252
Japan	1,384	1,303	5.1	247
United States	1,325	1,202	5.1	243
Canada	1,023	1,016	6.5	237
U.K.	1,092	1,024	5.2	245
Sweden	1,092	1,037	6.2	221
Spain	1,404	1,275	5.4	208
Belgium	1,422	1,315	6.6	186
Australia	1,411	1,380	5.7	180
South Africa	1,454	1,293	6.0	187
Israel	1,447	1,418	9.9	181

## REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT

	Number	Change in Month	% of all employees
East Angles	295,900	+5,500	3.5
West Angles	34,000	+1,000	4.7
Wales	84,800	+1,800	5.7
Islands	143,500	+5,100	6.2
Islands	84,500	+2,500	6.3
Islands	132,500	+2,500	6.3
Islands	222,400	+5,400	7.5
Islands	127,500	+1,500	8.2
Islands	85,100	+1,100	8.4
Islands	194,700	+2,800	8.6
Islands	1,418,000	+35,000	9.0
Islands	85,800	+700	11.4
Islands	1,402,800	+25,700	6.1

## Recent Issues

[illegible]

## Gold

Kruzerland (per coin) \$5.25-5.57; \$2.25-2.50  
Sovereign (new) \$1.20-1.22; \$56.75-57.75.

## Euro-\$ Depos

month, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; three months, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; six months, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

## Options

The number of contracts for graded options was down slightly from 513 to 467 yesterday. Imps remained popular with the highest number at 1 and Lond Securities produced 16. Shell made 49 on the day.

of its first-quarter results and  
Bacal produced 35.

In traditional options, investors returned to FNFC, as well as the popular oil stocks. Calls were produced in International Thomson, Premier, Burmah and KCA International as well as Vickers and Phoenix Timber.

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust				Authorized Unit Trust			
Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield	Unit Trust	Manager	Assets	Yield
1000-01	1000-02	1000-03	1000-04	1000-05	1000-06	1000-07	1000-08	1000-09	1000-10	1000-11	1000-12	1000-13	1000-14	1000-15	1000-16	1000-17	1000-18	1000-19	1000-20	1000-21	1000-22	1000-23	1000-24	1000-25	1000-26	1000-27	1000-28	1000-29	1000-30	1000-31	
1000-32	1000-33	1000-34	1000-35	1000-36	1000-37	1000-38	1000-39	1000-40	1000-41	1000-42	1000-43	1000-44	1000-45	1000-46	1000-47	1000-48	1000-49	1000-50	1000-51	1000-52	1000-53	1000-54	1000-55	1000-56	1000-57	1000-58	1000-59	1000-60	1000-61	1000-62	
1000-63	1000-64	1000-65	1000-66	1000-67	1000-68	1000-69	1000-70	1000-71	1000-72	1000-73	1000-74	1000-75	1000-76	1000-77	1000-78	1000-79	1000-80	1000-81	1000-82	1000-83	1000-84	1000-85	1000-86	1000-87	1000-88	1000-89	1000-90	1000-91	1000-92	1000-93	
1000-94	1000-95	1000-96	1000-97	1000-98	1000-99	1000-100	1000-101	1000-102	1000-103	1000-104	1000-105	1000-106	1000-107	1000-108	1000-109	1000-110	1000-111	1000-112	1000-113	1000-114	1000-115	1000-116	1000-117	1000-118	1000-119	1000-120	1000-121	1000-122	1000-123	1000-124	
1000-125	1000-126	1000-127	1000-128	1000-129	1000-130	1000-131	1000-132	1000-133	1000-134	1000-135	1000-136	1000-137	1000-138	1000-139	1000-140	1000-141	1000-142	1000-143	1000-144	1000-145	1000-146	1000-147	1000-148	1000-149	1000-150	1000-151	1000-152	1000-153	1000-154	1000-155	
1000-156	1000-157	1000-158	1000-159	1000-160	1000-161	1000-162	1000-163	1000-164	1000-165	1000-166	1000-167	1000-168	1000-169	1000-170	1000-171	1000-172	1000-173	1000-174	1000-175	1000-176	1000-177	1000-178	1000-179	1000-180	1000-181	1000-182	1000-183	1000-184	1000-185	1000-186	
1000-187	1000-188	1000-189	1000-190	1000-191	1000-192	1000-193	1000-194	1000-195	1000-196	1000-197	1000-198	1000-199	1000-200	1000-201	1000-202	1000-203	1000-204	1000-205	1000-206	1000-207	1000-208	1000-209	1000-210	1000-211	1000-212	1000-213	1000-214	1000-215	1000-216	1000-217	
1000-218	1000-219	1000-220	1000-221	1000-222	1000-223	1000-224	1000-225	1000-226	1000-227	1000-228	1000-229	1000-230	1000-231	1000-232	1000-233	1000-234	1000-235	1000-236	1000-237	1000-238	1000-239	1000-240	1000-241	1000-242	1000-243	1000-244	1000-245	1000-246	1000-247	1000-248	
1000-249	1000-250	1000-251	1000-252	1000-253	1000-254	1000-255	1000-256	1000-257	1000-258	1000-259	1000-260	1000-261	1000-262	1000-263	1000-264	1000-265	1000-266	1000-267	1000-268	1000-269	1000-270	1000-271	1000-272	1000-273	1000-274	1000-275	1000-276	1000-277	1000-278	1000-279	
1000-280	1000-281	1000-282	1000-283	1000-284	1000-285	1000-286	1000-287	1000-288	1000-289	1000-290	1000-291	1000-292	1000-293	1000-294	1000-295	1000-296	1000-297	1000-298	1000-299	1000-300	1000-301	1000-302	1000-303	1000-304	1000-305	1000-306	1000-307	1000-308	1000-309	1000-310	
1000-311	1000-312	1000-313	1000-314	1000-315	1000-316	1000-317	1000-318	1000-319	1000-320	1000-321	1000-322	1000-323	1000-324	1000-325	1000-326	1000-327	1000-328	1000-329	1000-330	1000-331	1000-332	1000-333	1000-334	1000-335	1000-336	1000-337	1000-338	1000-339	1000-340	1000-341	
1000-342	1000-343	1000-344	1000-345	1000-346	1000-347	1000-348	1000-349	1000-350	1000-351	1000-352	1000-353	1000-354	1000-355	1000-356	1000-357	1000-358	1000-359	1000-360	1000-361	1000-362	1000-363	1000-364	1000-365	1000-366	1000-367	1000-368	1000-369	1000-370	1000-371	1000-372	
1000-373	1000-374	1000-375	1000-376	1000-377	1000-378	1000-379	1000-380	1000-381	1000-382	1000-383	1000-384	1000-385	1000-386	1000-387	1000-388	1000-389	1000-390	1000-391	1000-392	1000-393	1000-394	1000-395	1000-396	1000-397	1000-398	1000-399	1000-400	1000-401	1000-402	1000-403	
1000-404	1000-405	1000-406	1000-407	1000-408	1000-409	1000-410	1000-411	1000-412	1000-413	1000-414	1000-415	1000-416	1000-417	1000-418	1000-419	1000-420	1000-421	1000-422	1000-423	1000-424	1000-425	1000-426	1000-427	1000-428	1000-429	1000-430	1000-431	1000-432	1000-433	1000-434	
1000-435	1000-436	1000-437	1000-438	1000-439	1000-440	1000-441	1000-442	1000-443	1000-444	1000-445	1000-446	1000-447	1000-448	1000-449	1000-450	1000-451	1000-452	1000-453	1000-454	1000-455	1000-456	1000-457	1000-458	1000-459	1000-460	1000-461	1000-462	1000-463	1000-464	1000-465	
1000-466	1000-467	1000-468	1000-469	1000-470	1000-471	1000-472	1000-473	1000-474	1000-475	1000-476	1000-477	1000-478	1000-479	1000-480	1000-481	1000-482	1000-483	1000-484	1000-485	1000-486	1000-487	1000-488	1000-489	1000-490	1000-491	1000-492	1000-493	1000-494	1000-495	1000-496	
1000-497	1000-498	1000-499	1000-500	1000-501	1000-502	1000-503	1000-504	1000-505	1000-506	1000-507	1000-508	1000-509	1000-510	1000-511	1000-512	1000-513	1000-514	1000-515	1000-516	1000-517	1000-518	1000-519	1000-520	1000-521	1000-522	1000-523	1000-524	1000-525	1000-526	1000-527	
1000-528	1000-529	1000-530	1000-531	1000-532	1000-533	1000-534	1000-535	1000-536	1000-537	1000-538	1000-539	1000-540	1000-541	1000-542	1000-543	1000-544	1000-545	1000-546	1000-547	1000-548	1000-549	1000-550	1000-551	1000-552	1000-553	1000-554	1000-555	1000-556	1000-557	1000-558	
1000-559	1000-560	1000-561	1000-562	1000-563	1000-564	1000-565	1000-566	1000-567	1000-568	1000-569	1000-570	1000-571	1000-572	1000-573	1000-574	1000-575	1000-576	1000-577	1000-578	1000-579	1000-580	1000-581	1000-582	1000-583	1000-584	1000-585	1000-586	1000-587	1000-588	1000-589	
1000-590	1000-591	1000-592	1000-593	1000-594	1000-595	1000-596	1000-597	1000-598	1000-599	1000-600	1000-601	1000-602	1000-603	1000-604	1000-605	1000-606	1000-607	1000-608	1000-609	1000-610	1000-611	1000-612	1000-613	1000-614	1000-615	1000-616	1000-617	1000-618	1000-619	1000-620	
1000-621	1000-622	1000-623	1000-624	1000-625	1000-626	1000-627	1000-628	1000-629	1000-630	1000-631	1000-632	1000-633	1000-634	1000-635	1000-636	1000-637	1000-638	1000-639	1000-640	1000-641	1000-642	1000-643	1000-644	1000-645	1000-646	1000-647	1000-648	1000-649	1000-650	1000-651	
1000-652	1000-653	1000-654	1000-655	1000-656	1000-657	1000-658	1000-659	1000-660	1000-661	1000-662	1000-663	1000-664	1000-665	1000-666	1000-667	1000-668	1000-669	1000-670	1000-671	1000-672	1000-673	1000-674	1000-675	1000-676	1000-677	1000-678	1000-679	1000-680	1000-681	1000-682	
1000-683	1000-684	1000-685	1000-686	1000-687	1000-688	1000-689	1000-690	1000-691	1000-692	1000-693	1000-694	1000-695	1000-696	1000-697	1000-698	1000-699	1000-700	1000-701	1000-702	1000-703	1000-704	1000-705	1000-706	1000-707	1000-708	1000-709	1000-710	1000-711	1000-712	1000-713	
1000-714	1000-715	1000-716	1000-717	1000-718	1000-719	1000-720	1000-721	1000-722	1000-723	1000-724	1000-725	1000-726	1000-727	1000-728	1000-729	1000-730	1000-731	1000-732	1000-733	1000-734	1000-735	1000-736	1000-737	1000-738	1000-739	1000-740	1000-741	1000-742	1000-743	1000-744	
1000-745	1000-746	1000-747	1000-748	1000-749	1000-750	1000-751	1000-752	1000-753	1000-754	1000-755	1000-756	1000-757	1000-758	1000-759	1000-760	1000-761	1000-762	1000-763	1000-764	1000-765	1000-766	1000-767	1000-768	1000-769	1000-770	1000-771	1000-772	1000-773	1000-774	1000-775	
1000-776	1000-777	1000-778	1000-779	1000-780	1000-781	1000-782	1000-783	1000-784	1000-785	1000-786	1000-787	1000-788	1000-789	1000-790	1000-791	1000-792	1000-793	1000-794	1000-795	1000-796	1000-797	1000-798	1000-799	1000-800	1000-801	1000-802	1000-803	1000-804	1000-805	1000-806	
1000-807	1000-808	1000-809	1000-810	1000-811	1000-812	1000-813	1000-814	1000-815	1000-816	1000-817	1000-818	1000-819	1000-820	1000-821	1000-822	1000-823	1000-824	1000-825	1000-826	1000-827	1000-828	1000-829	1000-830	1000-831	1000-832	1000-833	1000-834	1000-835	1000-836	1000-837	
1000-838	1000-839	1000-840	1000-841	1000-842	1000-843	1000-844	1000-845	1000-846	1000-847	1000-848	1000-849	1000-850	1000-851	1000-852	1000-853	1000-854	1000-855	1000-856	1000-857	1000-858	1000-859	1000-860	1000-861	1000-862	1000-863	1000-864	1000-865	1000-866	1000-867	1000-868	
1000-869	1000-870	1000-871	1000-872	1000-873	1000-874	1000-875	1000-876	1000-877	1000-878	1000-879	1000-880	1000-881	1000-882	1000-883	1000-884	1000-885	1000-886	1000-887	1000-888	1000-889	1000-890	1000-891	1000-892	1000-893	1000-894	1000-895	1000-896	1000-897	1000-898	1000-899	
1000-900	1000-901	1000-902	1000-903	1000-904	1000-905	1000-906	1000-907	1000-908	1000-909	1000-910	1000-911	1																			



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Oils start recovery

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**WORLD WARM AIR**  **HAND DRYERS**

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE & PRICES FROM WARNER HOWARD LTD  
PEARL ASS. HOUSE, 125 EDGWARE RD., LONDON W2 2HX (01-262 2394).

**DOUGLAS**  
**CIVIL ENGINEERING &  
BUILDING CONTRACTORS**  
BIRMINGHAM · CARDIFF · DUNBURN · GLASGOW  
LONDON · STOCKTON ON TEES · SYDNEY · WIGAN

[illegible]









# Residential property



## SAVILLS

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE/NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BORDER

Higham 3 miles. Bletchley 12 miles (Easton 30 minutes). Milton Keynes 12 miles. Aylesbury 15 miles.



Large Georgian farmhouse in peaceful rural setting with excellent outbuildings. Reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 6 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms including 1 en suite. Oil fired central heating. Stabling. 1 acre.

1st July, 1980 (unless previously sold).  
Savills Country Residential Department, 5 Mount Street, London W1. Tel. 01-499 8644.  
21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 9AW. Tel. (0295) 3535.

### IREY/SUSSEX/KENT BORDERS

380 Acres

South Park and Stansfield Farms, Godstone. Equipped dairy farm with farmhouse, 2 cottages, modern 250 cow dairy unit and 2 small arable and stock farm with farmhouse. Modern livestock buildings and 100 acres of accommodation land in parcels of from 3 to 64 Acres.

1st July, 1980 (unless previously sold).  
Savills Country Residential Department, 5 Mount Street, London W1. Tel. 01-499 8644.  
21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 9AW. Tel. (0295) 3535.

### OXFORDSHIRE/BERKSHIRE BORDER

150 Acres

Large Listed Queen Anne farmhouse, extended in 19th century. Large accommodation and views over 150 acres. Study, dining room, 5/6 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, all fired central heating. Useful outbuildings. 2 gardens. About 2 Acres.

1st July, 1980 (unless previously sold).  
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Savills Country Residential Department, 5 Mount Street, London W1. Tel. 01-499 8644.  
21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 9AW. Tel. (0295) 3535.

### OXFORDSHIRE/BERKSHIRE BORDER

150 Acres

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### SURREY—THE NORTH DOWNS

About 250 Acres

Kingwood 1 mile, Redhill 8 miles, Gatwick 16 miles. Central London 15 miles.



Most prestigious country house of 18th Century origin together with first class commercial dairy farm, and in unsurpassable position on the North Downs. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Cottage Annex with reception room, 2 bedrooms and third bathroom, oil fired central heating. Attractive garden. Double Garage with Two Bedroom Flat over. Modern Farm Manager's House, 4 semi-detached cottages. Excellent range of modern and traditional Farm Buildings.

Auction 3rd July, 1980 (unless previously sold).  
Savills Country Residential Department, 5 Mount Street, London W1. Tel. 01-499 8644.  
WHITE AND SONS, 104 High Street, Dorking, Tel. (0305) 87554.

### EAST SUSSEX—ASHDOWN FOREST

About 28 Acres

Forest Row 5 miles. Uckfield 6 miles. Haywards Heath Station 10 miles. Victoria 43 minutes.

Stad Farm virtually adjoining Ashdown Forest. Attractive modern house with excellent range of stables, large barn and 25 acres good paddock land with views over Ashdown Forest. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, staff/guest accommodation of sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Oil central heating, garden, excellent stable yard with 5 loose boxes, 80ft. x 50ft. barn and outbuildings, 5 post and rail paddocks.

Auction 30th June 1980 (unless previously sold).  
Savills Country Residential Department, 5 Mount Street, London W1. Tel. 01-499 8644.  
WOOD, EVATT & GARDNER, Forest Row, Sussex. Tel. (0323) 2255.

### OXFORDSHIRE—ADDERBURY

190 Acres

A unique modern stone residence beautifully situated on the edge of the village. Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices, central heating. Gardening for 4 cars. Self-contained Staff Flat. Extensive outbuildings, landscaped gardens and paddock, in all about 7.7 Acres.

Auction 26th June 1980 (unless previously sold).  
Savills, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxon. Tel. (0295) 3535.  
FIELDER & JONES, 10 Oxford Street, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Tel. (0682) 2601.

### GLoucestershire—COTSWOLDS

437 Acres

The Ashley Manor Estate. Historic country house with 19th Century Farm of exceptional quality. The Manor—3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 modern cottages, modern and traditional farm buildings. Fertile arable land in convenient enclosures.

Auction 26th June 1980 (unless previously sold).  
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FIELDER & JONES, 10 Oxford Street, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Tel. (0682) 2601.

### ESSEX—LOUGHTON

190 Acres

Spacious 19th Century house set in an exceptional secluded position yet close to all amenities. First class well fitted accommodation and very beautiful grounds. Beautiful drawing room, billiard room, dining room, sitting room, fully fitted modern kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff flat. Oil fired central heating. Garage for 5-6 cars, heated swimming pool, hard tennis court, lovely gardens, fine trees, lake, paddock. About 7 Acres.

Auction 13th London Road, Chelmsford, Essex. Tel. (0245) 68371.

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## Hampton & Sons

### SOUTH BUCKS, NR. GERRARDS CROSS



A superb Queen Anne style family residence situated in a quiet natural setting, with gardens and grounds extending to about 3 acres.

The immaculate accommodation comprises: 4 double bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, sun lounge, superb kitchen/breakfast room, gas central heating, double garage.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

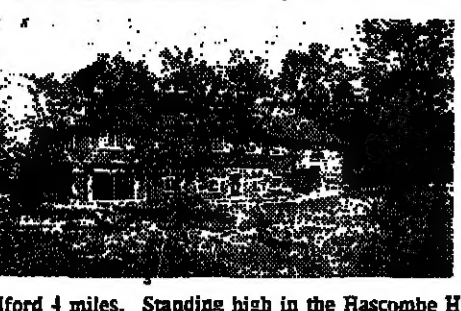
OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD.

### SWANLEY, KENT



A spacious and detached house of character standing in approximately 2 1/2 acres of landscaped gardens. Reception hall, drawing room, study, dining room, bar room, breakfast room, fitted kitchen, utility room, usual domestic offices, 4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, garaging for 4 cars. Approximately 2 1/2 acres of well-maintained gardens and orchard. Grass tennis court. Offers invited in the region of £135,000.

### NR. GODALMING, SURREY



Guildford 4 miles. Standing high in the Hascombe Hills, a handsome and spacious family house set in over 3 acres. Excellent communications. 30 minutes rail to Waterloo. Good access to new A3.

3 principal reception rooms, reception hall and cloakroom. Fitted kitchen and breakfast room. Garden room/workshop. 2 main bedroom suites. 4 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. POTENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED FLAT. Full gas central heating. Lovely gardens, paddock and hard tennis court.

AUCTION (unless prior terms agreed) 10 JULY, 1980. GUILDFORD OFFICE. TELEPHONE GUILDFORD (0433) 72564.

### SUSSEX



A Picturesque Period Country House (listed) on the banks of a Mill Stream.

THE MILL HOUSE, ISFIELD, NR. UCKFIELD. On the edge of the Village. 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, Separate 2-roomed Suite, 3 bathrooms. Excellent Guest Bungalow. Squash Court/Studio, Stabling. Heated Swimming Pool. Paddocks. In all 12 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless sold previously).

### NR. TAUNTON, SOMERSET



ARUNDELL'S FARM, HENLADE. Compact arable and beef holding with PERIOD HOUSE. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. 110 ACRES, including woodland. Extensive farm buildings. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. (Unless previously sold) JUNE 1980.

### EAST SUSSEX



Immaculate Georgian house in complete and quiet seclusion near Village. Views over rolling Kipling countryside. 3 reception rooms, lavish kitchen, utility, cloakrooms, 4 bedrooms, bath, shower. Double garage. Small barn. Well landscaped garden, paddocks. In all about 7 acres.

Offers prior to auction—guide £100,000. HAMPTON & SONS, The Estate Office, Mayfield 2294.

6 ARLINGTON STREET, LONDON, SW1A 1RB. Tel 01-493 8222. Telex 25341

## JOHN D. WOOD

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—NEAR CHESHAM

A lovely house dating from the 15th century. Scheduled Grade II. In a superb position on a Chiltern Ridge. Drawing room, dining room, study, breakfast room, family room, kitchen, utility room, 2 cloakrooms. Principal and Guest Suites. 5 further bedrooms and bathroom. Garage Block with space for 2 cars. Playroom, store room and cloakroom. Heated Swimming Pool. Easily managed Gardens and Grounds. Paddock.

Freehold for sale.

Apply: Berkeley Square Office (Ref. DCM)

### KENT—MEOPHAM

London 26 miles. (London 40 mins.)

An interesting country house in a commanding position. Reception hall, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, study, sitting room, cloakroom, domestic office. 7 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, games room, Tower room. Oil-fired central heating. Extensive Outbuildings including Garaging, Coach House with Flat. Garden. 2 Paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES.

(Bungalow available).

Apply: Berkeley Square Office. (Ref. DCM).

### KENT—NEAR HAWKHURST

Hawkhurst 7 miles. London 51 miles



Gold Paper, & Samples from Hollis, & Mount London, & ...	4 7 .	— — acc.
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## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Myers Grove, 7.05. A symphony is recorded, 7.30. Wolverhampton for pride. Close-down at 7.55.

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Exploring science, 10.00. Merry-go-round, 10.12. Words and pictures, 11.02. Science at all around (places to live).

11.25 You and Me: Breakfast time. With Duncan the Dragon.

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Resource Units, 11.13. (Iron and steel industry), 12.05. Pro Russian—Language and People. Lesson 16 (r). Close-down at 12.30.

12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble HILL at One: Bob Langley in America. Interview film and stage star Angela Lansbury. Also, details of the programme's success of the Year award.

1.45 Heads and Tails: animal life programme for young viewers.

2.01 Schools, Colleges: Muses in Egypt. The parting of the Red Sea, 2.18. Near and Far, 2.45.

## BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Introductory electronics, 7.05. Red grouse, 7.30. Plant growth and differentiation. Close-down at 7.55.

10.10 Gharib: For Asian viewers. Discussion on the importance of learning one's native language. Close-down at 10.45.

11.40 Play School: Has Anybody Seen My Hamster? Close-down at 11.55.

2.15 pm Goodwood May Meeting At Kempton: From Kempton Park this year, because the new grandstand is being built at Goodwood itself. We have the 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00. Close-down at 4.15.

4.50 Open University: Genetics, 5.15. Transition metals, 5.40. Classical Greece: social life, 6.05. Government and policy making, 6.30. Appearance and reality, 6.55. Swim: How to feel at home in the water. Tonight, the very beginning. Next Tuesday: the 7.20. News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.30 Chronicle: Sacred Rings. Why were Britain's stones built? For what purpose were they intended? Anthony Burl offers some explanations (see Personal Choice).

8.20 Arena: Luck and Law. Film about Peter Fick and Roger Law, about the development of the careers of famous people in the film industry (see Personal Choice).

9.00 Chelsea Flower Show: Lesley Judd and Peter Seabrook take us

## BBC 1

Appuntamento in Italia (infanzia all'adolescenza). Close-down.

3.00; 3.55 Play School: Has Anybody Seen My Hamster?

4.20 Heyy, It's the King: cartoon The King for Pres (r); 4.30 The Record Breakers: Astonishing facts from Roy Castle and Morris MacWhirter; 4.55 John Craven's Newsworld: Junior newsworld, 5.05. Sunday morning: episode 2 of John Craven's adventure story about a captured Russian princess (r); 5.35 The Wednesday evening news: a tale for children (r).

5.40 News; 5.55 Nationwide. All regions link up at 6.20.

6.55 Film: In a Main General: How Which Way to the Front? (1970). Jerry Lewis comedy about a millionaire rejected by the draft board who forms his own private army. Lewis also directed the film.

9.30 News: Louis Zborowski music and comedy show. The diminutive entertainer exudes confidence and there is every good reason why she should. Her guests are Janis Ian and David Gates.

## BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Introductory electronics, 7.05. Red grouse, 7.30. Plant growth and differentiation. Close-down at 7.55.

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## THAMES

9.30 For Schools: Politics, 9.52. My World, 10.10. History Around You, 10.32. The French Programme, 11.04. Stop. Look. Listen, 11.16. Finding Out, 11.36. Light, All in colour.

11.55 Barney Google and Sonny Smith: cartoon. Barney's new, 12.00. Clappa Castle: medieval puppet show, 12.10. Rainbow: children's programme about the rainbow.

12.30 Camera: Early Photography. Caught in Time. Presented by Gus Macdonald whose book Camera: Victorian Eyewitness is published by Bantam at 27.50p.

1.00 News, 1.20. 1.30. 1.45. 1.55. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 2.55. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 3.55. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 4.55. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 5.55. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 6.55. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 7.55. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 8.55. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 9.55. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 10.55. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 11.55. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 12.55. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 1.55. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 2.55. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 3.55. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 4.55. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 5.55. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 6.55. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 7.55. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 8.55. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 9.55. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 10.55. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 11.55. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 12.55. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 1.55. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 2.55. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 3.55. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 4.55. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 5.55. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 6.55. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 7.55. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 8.55. 9.00. 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